The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The Investment of Suffolk by the Rebel Gen. Longstreet.

His Forces 30,000 Strong.

Severe Skirmishing Every Day at the Outposts.

Abortive Attempts of Longstreet to Cross the Nansemond.

Good Service Done by the Gunboats.

Great Strength of our Fortifications.

List of Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUFFOLK, Va., Wednesday, April 15.

You have of course been informed of the rebel advance upon Suffolk. The alarm was first given in the Federal camps last Saturday afternoon, and the men were called to arms. Rumors that LONGSTREET was advancing with a large force and heavy pontoon trains had been circulating previously for two or three days, but were generally not credited. They were somewhat confirmed, however, by the reports of our cavalry, who had found the rebel pickets more bold, and in some cases crowding on our lines.

Apprehensions of an attack at headquarters were evident from the movements of a part of Gen. GETTY's division on Thursday and Friday. The alarm on Saturday was occasioned by our pickets in the direction of the Blackwater being suddenly forced back after a slight skirmish, in which several were taken prisoners. A deserter also coming in reported a large body of rebels near. Since Saturday night we have been expecting an attack at any hour, but thus far the fighting has been mostly between the sharpshooters and pickets thrown out on either side.

Our position is strongly fortified. A chain of forts connected by an almost continuous line of breastworks extends around Suffolk in an irregular semicircle nearly nine miles in length. The Nansemond, which here makes a large bend, lies in our rear, almost completing the circuit. Earthworks and rifle pits have been constructed along its banks, and batteries thrown up since Saturday. Five gunboats patrol the river to oppose any attempt to cross by the rebels.

On Monday the *Smith Briggs*, *Argo*, *Washington*, *West End*, and one other were lying in the river. One of them, the *West End*, was seriously injured on Tuesday by a rebel battery erected during Monday night on a bend of the river four miles below Suffolk. Seven men were shot on the *West End* at the time. These gunboats are of wood, and poorly protected. I learn that some iron-clads have been sent for.

The rebels lie in the woods on our front and rear. For three days these woods have been shelled by our gunboats and batteries wherever their camp fires were seen or their pickets thrown out. They have succeeded in digging a few rifle-pits in front of these woods, from which their sharpshooters annoy our men. On Monday morning our pickets were driven into our fortifications on the south and west, the rebels taking shelter in farm-houses and barns, scattered over the plain between our breastworks and the Dismal Swamp. During the forenoon, Col. SPEAR, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, with a squad of cavalry, rode out to reconnoitre, and drew the fire of the rebels concealed on the edge of the woods, which were being shelled by our forts. They found a 12-pound brass howitzer posted in the Summerton road, and having received a sharp fire from the rebels, returned. Cavalry were then sent out to burn all the buildings, and in the afternoon our pickets advanced in force. After a sharp skirmish they drove back the enemy to the woods, and have maintained their position ever since. This has been accomplished, however, only by constant fighting with the enemy. Twice they have been supported by artillery, but thus far they have inflicted more injury upon the rebels than they have received. They found fifteen or twenty rifles left on the field by wounded rebels, and one of their dead.

A prisoner taken on the Edenton road reported that up to *Tuesday night they had lost on our front forty in killed, wounded and missing*. To-day's work must have added many to this number, for despite the heavy rain-storm there has been much skirmishing. The repeated shelling of the woods must have occasioned them severe loss.

The first section of the Massachusetts Seventh battery went out this afternoon with some of Col. SPEAR's cavalry, to set on fire a house used by the rebels in the woods. Their shells did not ignite, and in an unsuccessful attempt by half a dozen brave horsemen to burn it, we lost two killed. Many incidents of daring are constantly occurring in these skirmishes. Besides the regular details for picket duty, our brave soldiers, thus far disappointed in an attack, fill their cartridge boxes and go out to fight on their own account. A drummer boy, familiarly called "Chip" [illegible], of the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers—whose details for pickets with the Thirteenth Indiana have thus far done some of the severest skirmishing with the enemy—borrowed a rifle of his Chaplain, went out to the advance line, wounded a rebel, and subsequently brought in his Mississippi rifle as a trophy.

The reports of prisoners and deserters agree in giving to the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET of a force of about 30,000. It consist of his entire *corps d'armée* of WOOD's, PICKETT's and JENKINS' divisions. The main force is thought to lie to the west and north of us. They are well supplied with artillery, but they maintain an ominous silence. With the exception of the battery on the river below us, they have not yet replied to our guns. It is difficult to discover the intentions of their General. Thus far he has skillfully managed his troops. They have nearly surrounded us, and on Tuesday night made three attempts to cross the Nansemond, in order to cut our communication with Norfolk. They were repulsed and their future attempts will be probably quite as unavailing.

Our forces are constantly throwing up fortifications along the river. The contrabands are doing willing and valuable service. Five or six hundred have been set to work, and have already raised eight earthworks. They easily understand the issues to them of an occupation of Suffolk by the rebels.

Our troops are in excellent condition, mentally and physically, for an attack. Maj.-Gen. PECK, in command of the post, is confident of holding it. Maj.-Gen. DIX is in Suffolk. He visited some of the fortifications on Tuesday, and was received with hearty cheers by our boys. All the sick—about four hundred in number, unable to bear arms—were yesterday sent to Fort Monroe. Strong reinforcements are expected to-morrow, who will make our position secure and enable us to act on the offensive, if necessary.

I send a list of the killed and wounded reported up to Wednesday night. L.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thos. Kinnear, Co. D, 13th Ind.—spent ball, and shot through foot.	Israel Emery, Co. C, 166th Penn.—right arm amputated, shoulder joint.
Joseph Laton, Co. I, 13th Ind.—flesh wound in leg.	John Withart, Co. C, 166th Penn.—left foot.
Wm. E. Sibbald, Co. F, 130th N.Y.—in abdomen, dangerously.	Henry Allen, Co. D, 11th Penn. cavalry—killed.
Sidney Case, Co. C, 130th N.Y.—breast, left side, accidental.	C. C. Smarthen, Co. M, 11th Penn. cavalry—killed.
Thos. Young, Co. I, 99th N.Y.—breast, died.	Corp. John W. Yateman, Co. M, 11th Penn. cavalry—gunshot wound in chest.
Chas. H. Tucker, Col. Sergt. Co. H, 112th N.Y.—killed, shot through breast.	George Tucker, Co. H, 8th Conn.—ball in neck.
Rich. Harden, Co. D, 11th Penn. cavalry—thigh.	Chas. McGuire, Co. B, 164th N.Y.—wounded in side, died.
Jos. Smith, Co. H, 13th Ind.—leg.	Corp. Michael McGrath, Co. B, 164th N.Y.—flesh wound, forearm.
Anderson Crawford, Co. K, 13th Ind.—breast.	Lieut. Thos. Cantwell, Co. C, 164th N.Y.—scalp.
Robt. Sanders, Co. K, 13th Ind.—foot.	Jos. H. Wilson, Co. G, 1st N.Y. mounted rifles—mortally.
Wm. Lebatsky, Co. H, 13th Ind.—breast.	Sergt. James D. Kane, Co. G, 1st N.Y. mounted rifles—killed.
Geo. Cherry, 8th Co. 1st N.Y. S. S.—right elbow fractured.	Corp. James Supton, Co. G, 1st N.Y. mounted rifles—killed.
Jno. Garrison, 8th Co. 1st N.Y. S. S.—flesh wound, thigh.	John Donaldson, Co. G, 1st N.Y. mounted rifles—wounded, shoulder.
Geo. Walters, 8th Co. 1st N.Y. S. S.—flesh wound.	

The report of Dr. HUMPHREY, Surgeon of the Third Division, (Ninth Army Corps formerly,) has not arrived. I believe they have three wounded. The above list is furnished by the kindness of Dr. R. W. HAND, Medical Director of the post.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM SUFFOLK.

Skirmishing on Thursday in Gen. Corcoran's Front.

FROM SUFFOLK *via* FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 17.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy drove back our skirmishers on the Somerton road, which is Gen. CORCORAN's front, and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forts at once replied to them and drove them back. Our skirmishers on the South Quay road drove the enemy back some miles from our lines.

Deserters say, the enemy intend to make an attack this week. Guerrillas prowled about our flanks yesterday, killing one man and cut the telegraph wires, which were soon repaired.

Both railroads between Suffolk and Norfolk are in running order and amply guarded by cavalry patrols.

No letters are now allowed to be sent forward by flag of truce except to prisoners of war.

THE NANSEMOND RIVER FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived at the Navy-yard, this morning, from Fortress Monroe, bringing further particulars of the affair on the Nansemond.

The *Mount Washington* was towed to Newport's News, where she will be repaired. She received two shots in her boiler, and several struck her engines, damaging them considerably. Her wood-work is pierced through and through. One of the *Minnesota's* seamen, temporarily on the *Mount Washington*, was killed; but none of the men belonging to her were injured so as to keep them from duty, although many were struck by flying splinters and slightly hurt.

The pilot of the *Stepping Stones* lost one of his legs.

The gunboats in the Nansemond have received a reinforcement of gunboats from the Potomac flotilla, in order to keep the Nansemond clear of rebel batteries.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Resume of Rebel Operations Against Gen. Foster.

A letter from an officer of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts regiment gives a connected account of affairs at Washington, North Carolina, up to the 10th instant. The first intimation of an intended rebel attack was received March 30th, when a negro who had been into the interior reported that he had seen seven thousand rebels with forty pieces of artillery marching upon the place, and that other forces were coming by different routes.

Reconnoissances were at once sent out, and the rebels discovered at various points. On the 31st, a company of loyal North Carolinians holding an advanced position were attacked and driven in. A gunboat which had dropped down the river was also attacked, and several of her guns disabled. The rebels used Whitworth guns, furnished, of course, by "neutrals" over the water. On the 3d, it was ascertained that the rebels had additional guns mounted. Firing continued between the gunboats and the rebel batteries, and one of the guns of the latter was seen to be dismounted.

On the night of the 3d the gunboat *Ceres* ran the blockade, bringing ammunition for the fort and gunboats. On the 4th a small battery in front of the fort opened fire, and the fort replied, dismounting one of their guns, when the firing ceased. On the 5th provender for the horses gave out, and the families of the town were declared to be destitute. On the 7th the rebels opened fire on the gunboats, and also fired fifty-three discharges at the town, but without doing any injury. Meanwhile, the intrenchments of our forces were greatly strengthened—the men, though reduced to three-fourths rations, working with undagging spirit. On the 9th another vessel ran the blockade with ammunition, and on the 10th the rebels again opened fire upon the fort, and kept it up for half an hour. Two shells struck inside the fort, two shot went through the flag on the fort, quite a number of shots struck the intrenchments, but no one was injured on our side. A day or so subsequently the garrison were relieved, and are now safe against any force the enemy may bring against them.

THE RECONNOISSANCE UNDER SPINOLA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. RICHMOND, THIRD MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT MASS. V. M., CAMP JOURDAN, NEWBERNE, N. C., April 11, 1863.

To S. A. Ilsley, A. A. A. General Second Brigade, Eighteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The following is a correct report of the part taken by myself and command in the recent reconnoissance in force under Brig.-Gen. SPINOLA:

April 7, 6½ o'clock P. M.—Received orders to march immediately, with three days' cooked rations, and seven in bulk to follow. My command left camp at 7 P. M., marched to Foster's Wharf, and there embarked on the steamer *Allison*, which took us across the Neuse River. We landed near Fort Anderson and bivouacked for the night. I had with me 24 officers and 517 men.

April 8—Waited during the A. M., for the remainder of the troops to cross over. The troops were temporarily brigaded anew, my regiment being put in the first brigade, under command of Acting Brigadier AMORY. The whole column was under command of Gen. SPINOLA, and consisted of three brigades of five regiments each, with a small force of cavalry and artillery. The column moved at 1½ P. M., my regiment having the left of the First brigade. We marched in a northerly direction. The roads, for the most part, were very good, and the column moved fast. We made no halts for rest. We passed New-Hope School-house about sunset, taking the road to the left. We marched until 9 P. M., then bivouacked by the road-side. Distance marched, 15 miles.

April 9.—Our brigade moved at 6½ A. M., in the same order as yesterday. Marched back on the same road about four miles, then took a cross road which led into the main road to Coir Point, and continued on the latter. Halted a short time for dinner, and then moved on until 3 P. M., when we got in close proximity to Swift Creek, and the enemy's pickets were met, two of them captured, and the rest driven in. The enemy almost immediately opened upon us with batteries on the other side of the creek. Our batteries moved to the front and engaged the enemy for about two hours without any apparent effect. The enemy's shell, though few in number, were excellently aimed, every one causing some loss on our side. Ammunition being nearly all expended, the orders were given to retire, which we did in good order, marching back to the cross roads near New-Hope School-house, and then bivouacked for the night, it being then about 9 P. M., and having marched during the day about thirty miles.

April 10.—The column was put in motion at about 7 A. M. Col. AMORY's brigade having the lead, and marched left in front, which brought my regiment in advance. Reached the ferry near Fort Anderson at 10½ A. M., and after a little delay we were transported across the river, reaching Newbern at 12 M., having marched, in all, about 55 miles in less than forty-eight hours from the time of leaving Fort Anderson. I brought my men all safe into camp, although they were more completely tired out than at any previous time during the campaign. Respectfully submitted.

S. P. RICHMOND,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

THE ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE FOSTER.

From the Boston Courier, 17th.

A letter has been received in this city from an officer of the Massachusetts Forty-fourth regiment, dated inside the fort, Washington, N. C., April 10, which announces the death, at 10 o'clock A. M. that day, of Dr. ROBERT WARE, Surgeon of the Forty-fourth. Dr. WARE had been sick of fever for some days previous to his death. The writer expresses confidence in their ability to hold out until reinforcements arrive. The letter confirms the report that two companies of the Forty-fourth had fallen into an ambuscade, Capt. RICHARDSON was wounded. Two or three of his men were also wounded, and it was found impossible to remove them, and they remained in the hands of the enemy. The rebels were firing at the fort on the 10th, but only two shots took effect inside, and no person had been injured by their firing. The rebels do not appear willing to run any risks, and they keep at a respectable distance from the fort. An officer, who arrived at Newbern from Washington on the 11th, having run the blockade, reports that Gen. FOSTER is in good spirits, and confident that he can hold out as long as the rebels can. So far his men are all safe. The expedition which went out under Gen. SPINOLA, some 8,000 strong, to reinforce Gen. FOSTER, had returned. Gen. SPINOLA encountered the rebels in considerable force at Blount's Creek, nine miles from Washington, and after a slight skirmish faced about and went back to Newbern. In this affair Capt. BELGER, of a Rhode Island battery, and some seventeen of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, were wounded. These were the only casualties on our side. Gen. WESSEL was to start on Sunday morning with his brigade, on the same issue. The Massachusetts Third, Massachusetts Twenty-third and Fifth Rhode Island regiments had been dispatched by steamers, to attempt to run the blockade, and relieve Gen. FOSTER.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Latest Rebel Reports from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 17.

The flag-of-truce boat *State of Maine* arrived from City Point late last evening, in charge of Capt. J. E. MULFORD, Third New-York, bringing no passengers or news.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of April 16, contains the following:

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, April 14.

Maj. DICK MCCANN has captured another train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Two gunboats and three transports on the Cumberland River have been destroyed by WHEELER's command.

VAN DORN's fight at Franklin, Tenn., proved to have been exaggerated. The loss was only 50 on each side, and FREEMAN's battery captured, was retaken.

QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 14.

All quiet to-night. The enemy occupies Coles Island, Kiawah and Seabrook Islands, in considerable force, protected by a few gunboats; all his transports have left this vicinity.

CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

A Committee of Congress is now investigating the conduct of Assistant Provost-Marshal GEO. W. ALEXANDER, for charges of gross cruelty to prisoners in his charge at Castle Thunder. The alleged cruelties bear several unpleasant shapes, such as tying men up by the thumbs, burning, beating, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 18.

Richmond papers of the 18th instant are received. They contain the following intelligence:

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, April 16.

The enemy's troops at Lake Providence have moved to Vicksburgh and Grenada.

The boats going up to Vicksburgh was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday.

A large fire was observed last night above Vicksburgh, supposed to be the burning of the Federal transports.

The Yankee forces are in the possession of New-Carthage.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, April 16.

The steamers *Flora* and *Pet* arrived here this morning, from Nassau, with cargoes of coffee, saltpetre, etc.

DESTRUCTION OF REBEL STORES.

The Government storehouses at Branchville were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst., with fifty thousand rations of bacon and large quantities of flour and sugar.

CAPTURES BY GEN. WHEELER.

Gen. WHEELER, on the 12th inst., captured two trains between Nashville and Murfreesboro, together with $30,000; also a number of prisoner, including three Majors, two Captains, and three of Gen. ROSECRANS's Staff.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rumored Capture of Gordonsville by Gen. Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

The dispatch in the *Tribune* about the taking of Gordonsville was wholly unfounded. A knowledge of the distances involved in the statement would show that the march was impossible.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

Rumors have been circulating here during the last twenty-four hours that our forces have driven the enemy from and occupied Gordonsville; but it is ascertained, after inquiry in the proper quarters, that there is nothing authentic to sustain such reports.

All is quiet in front to-day. MOSBY's forces were in the neighborhood of Drainesville yesterday.

Review of the First Army Corps by President Lincoln.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FROM THE LEFT WING OF THE ARMY, Friday, April 10.

President LINCOLN reviewed the First Army Corps to-day, Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS commanding. The President left headquarters about 10 o'clock in a carriage drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN. Gen. HOOKER and Staff escorted him, his son and miniature *aid* riding ahead. The *cortége* reached the review ground, not far from Belle Plain, soon after noon, when the General and President proceeded to review the division of the corps in order. The weather was mild and balmy, and the affair passed off with much *éclat* and enthusiasm.

Return of the President to Washington—Visit of Foreign Officers—Arrival of Paymasters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, April 11, 1863.

The President, on Friday, had his last review of troops, and taking the cars at Brooke Station, proceeded by special train and boat to Washington. Nothing of interest different from what transpired on previous days, occurred at the final review. While passing through Gen. SICKLES' camp, on Friday, the President and Gen. HOOKER were most heartily cheered by the men off duty.

Yesterday two Generals of the Swiss service, with unpronounceable names, visited this camp, and were received with the honors due to their rank. In the afternoon Gen. BUTTERFIELD let them see a specimen of our troops by having a division reviewed, and also visited several of the camps. The visiting officers were much pleased with all they saw.

Several Paymasters have arrived, armed with "greenbacks," whereat the troops rejoice much, as well they may, for some of them have seen no money for a long time. All required now to make this army complete in every respect is the payment of all the troops. They can then fight and endure the hardships of a soldier's life without a murmur.

There appears to be no change of the rebel lines across the river, only that every day they make more or less display of force. A few weeks ago they seemed to desire to conceal what force they had. Now the order is reversed. I shall not attempt to interpret the meaning of this change. F.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

All the Monitors at Port Royal, Undergoing Repairs.

Talk of Sending Them to the Mississippi.

The steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. BAKER, arrived at this port yesterday, with intelligence from Port Royal to the 15th inst.

Among the passengers by the *Cahawba* were Capt. WORDEN of the *Montauk*, and Capt. KNOBLING, late of Gen. HUNTER's Staff, both of whom were present at the conflict in Charleston harbor.

An important statement is made in regard to the attack on Charleston and the withdrawal of our iron-clads, namely, that the order directing the attack was countermanded from Washington, the countermand not reaching the Admiral until too late to prevent the assault. It is said that it was partly in obedience to this last order that Admiral DUPONT decided not to renew the attack. The hasty departure of the *Flambeau* for the North, with dispatches, on the 8th, is referred to as a partial confirmation of this report.

Through the report was current at Port Royal when the *Cahawba* sailed, that the Monitors were to proceed to New-Orleans, it was not credited in well-informed circles.

The news as to operations against Charleston is to the effect that though the design of returning to the assault has been abandoned for the present by the Admiral, there is good reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER has not relinquished the idea of early offensive movements against the city, and that efforts are already making by him in that behalf. The Monitors could be made ready for action in a short time, and would be as efficient as before the late engagement.

The *Ironsides* still lies off Charleston bar, where she will remain to prevent the rebel iron-clads from raising the blockade, should they make the attempt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

A Talk with a Planter—Quarantine Regulation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 2.

A few evenings since I had the pleasure of spending an evening with an old personal friend, an influential planter, residing some —— miles from New-Orleans. He is one of the noble representatives of what was once the true Southerner. Throughout this rebellion he has from necessity remained silent, but his heart has been with the Union, and his secret aspirations have been that the National Government would speedily crush out this rebellion. From this gentleman I learned many facts concerning the internal life of the Confederacy that are of deep interest. The Government is an unalloyed military despotism. There is not a redeeming ray of light from this fearful darkness. All the gallant, hopeful and enthusiastic, all the best blood of the country, have been absorbed into the army, and have either been destroyed or broken down in health and spirits. Every family is in mourning. Not a mother who had a son has escaped the fearful sacrifice, and now the relentless conscription is taking the infirm, the worthless and the old men, and sweeping them into one common grave. Hundreds of men, young and middle-aged, who were dismissed from the armies in Virginia and Tennessee, on medical certificates stating that they were unfit for military duty, have been compelled to report their names for active service, and in some of these instances the parties have died from the fatigue of the first march. Authentic cases were given me where conscripts, suspected of Union proclivities, were hunted by deer-hounds. I was informed that many men, originally enthusiastic for the Confederacy, now admit that if their hopes were realized there would be nothing gained but ruin. It seems that at the time of the passage of the rebel conscription law, the State of Mississippi was on the eve of rebellion, and hence the sudden visit of Gen. J. JOHNSTON and JEFF. DAVIS to Jackson. On that occasion DAVIS made a speech before a joint session of the Legislature, in which speech, for two hours, he sophistically defended the law, but warming up toward the close of his remarks, he said, that if the independence of the South were at once gained, it would always be necessary for the Southern States to keep a standing army of at least two hundred thousand men, and *that the people could not expect, under the most favorable circumstances, the blessings of peace for many years*; for he admitted that it would be a long time before border warfare would cease, and while such a state of things were possible, nothing but a military Government would meet the exigencies of the case.

These admissions cast a gloom over the thoughtful who heard them, and have been repeated from mouth to mouth, and reflected upon by the few men left at their homes and plantations, and the prospect, indeed, seems hopeless. Their sons gone, their property dissipated, and the future opening upon them a despotism that will possess all the evils of the worst, with none of the ameliorations which naturally grow up with time, and shed around the most irresponsible Government, if of long standing, some protection for the weak, and some refuge for the helpless. I also learned that in spite of the orders from Richmond about limiting the amount of cotton to be planted, the work is going on where it can be done of putting in *the largest possible crops*, the husbandman indulging the hope that before it is ready to be gathered the protection of the National flag will be over it, and that they can realize some of the rewards of peace. This cotton planting on a large scale, I am assured, is universal, away from the immediate vicinity of the police of large bodies of troops, and the fact is one of grave significance.

My informant urges with great pertinacity that the delays of the National troops are working terrible effects on the enemy. He says if not another gun is fired in Mississippi—if only the National troops will cut off supplies from Texas—time and starvation will do the rest of the work. The Confederacy, he says, has reached its highest point of power and enthusiasm, and that henceforth, though a day may not mark a decline, yet the aggregate days of every month will show them weak and develop weakness. The pride of the land and the flower of the Southern population are exhausted; their wealth is rapidly passing away; hereafter the conscripts are to be composed of inferior and unwilling materials—reluctant people, who will, when it can be done with safety, clamor for peace. Among the leaders, protected by the home comforts and the luxuries of Richmond, there has been but little destitution. These conspirators have been chary of their lives, as reckless as they have been of others; but, sooner or later, an outraged people will begin to question their prerogatives, and, once discussion is admitted, the whole fabric of the rebellion will fall into ruins. I believe this is to be the solution, and the experience of a long life in the South has never brought me to any other conclusion.

The Quarantine regulations for this port have been prospectively put in force, for it will be noticed, from a proclamation by Gen. SHEPLEY, that on and after the 1st of May next the following places are declared infected ports, and all vessels arriving from them will be detained at Quarantine not less than ten days: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas and St. Jago—all on the Island of Cuba; Kingston, Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique, and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan de Nicaragua, Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, in South America, and Galveston, Matamoras and Key West.

Alluding incidentally to the yellow fever, puts me especially in mind of the circumstance that a gentleman of high standing in this city, who returned from the North *via* Havana in the *Columbia*, stated to me that while in Havana his personal liberty was seriously threatened because he uttered some commonplace remarks in favor of the Union. So strong, indeed, was the feeling, that he was told to get on board of his ship as soon as possible to avoid getting into trouble. I learn from passengers by the *Roanoke* that a party of twelve United States officers went to the Globe Hotel for the purpose of getting a lunch. The waiters were as insolent as they dared to be, and very reluctantly set before these officers some stale claret which could not be drank, the remark being made that it was good enough for Federal officers. The matter ended by the hotel keeper charging $32 for this gratuitous insult. I should judge from this that PIERRE SOULÉ and others occupy their time industriously in moulding the public sentiment against the people of the United States.

The 1st of April should be memorable, as it witnessed the opening of the Federal Court, the first one organized in the rebel States since the rebellion. My opinion is that the whole matter of a United States Grand Jury is premature. There is but little more chance that a case would now be properly tried, so far as the United States Court is concerned, than if the City was in the hands of Gen. LOVELL. There is no use denying the fact, that the people are not prepared for the exercise of the high power, the trial by jury, before a United States Court. The greater part of the State is still in the possession of the rebels, and from causes which I have hinted at, this city is hourly growing more and more openly disloyal, and the proper sentiment does not and cannot exist until the whole State is restored to the Union, and the prospect of the possible return here of the Confederate authorities made perfectly hopeless. So long as this is not the case the United States Court, the trial by jury and the absence of every other power except the strong arm of the military, is simply in my opinion impracticable and worse than useless. Still, even the form of opening a United States Court in one of the once rebel States is a point in history. The occasion was certainly one of profound interest—the chance to make a charge to a jury under the peculiar circumstances was a rare opportunity to illustrate the power and purposes of the National Government. The people in the city, rebel and loyal, felt it to be so, and the large Court-room was, at an early hour, crowded to excess. I examined the faces of the jurors, some few of which belonged to well-known war men. The whole of them, as a body, would have done justice to a civil suit; but the majority, I believe, neither felt nor could understand, just at this time—owing to the stultification growing out of the events of the last two years—the relations of the United States Government toward them, the State in which they lived, or the country to which they owed allegiance. Much surprise was naturally expressed that the Judge did not elaborately charge as to the *crime of treason against the United States*, but I suppose that was overlooked, as not being as important as "betting on elections" or the "school fund." The following passages occur in the charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The laws of the State of Louisiana, passed in wisdom, and with an enlightened appreciation of the interests and rights of the public and of individuals, will be your guide and the light to your path. These laws will indicate what acts are inconsistent with the best interests of the community for which they were intended, and the nature and grade of offences against the rules they prescribe. There will be exceptions to the applicability of them, growing out of the peculiar position of affairs here at the present time, and these exceptions will frequently occur. A large part of the offences usually inquired into by the Grand Juries are now disposed of without the formality or ceremony of that investigation. Indeed, all the criminal justice of this city and this part of the State has been administered, from the time of the occupation by the Federal forces almost to the present time, in the Provost Court of this Department, and it is not expedient to remove from that Court, or to take cognizance in this of offences, except those of the gravest importance to the public welfare, such as against human life, and some few of the most serious character against persons and the rights of property. The others can much better continue to be treated as they have heretofore been in that Court, and will therefore not be presented for your consideration. There are several classes of acts which the laws of the State designate as particularly worthy of the consideration of Grand Juries, and have heretofore charged the Courts with the duty of calling carefully to their attention. A reference to the subjects of them will perhaps aid you, viz.: Betting on elections; *sale of liquors*—important; school fund; creating discontent among slaves; carrying concealed weapons; roads. Offences against laws of the United States you *will* also inquire into, and present persons guilty of acts prohibited by those laws. The application of all laws as rules of conduct here is modified by the conditions of public matters here now, and this condition you will have to take into account. The orders and proclamations of the President of the United States, and those of the Departments of the Government at Washington, and the orders and proclamations of the Commanding General in the Department, are all of them valid and effectual as laws, and are laws to us. Their effect as modifying the laws and rules by which you would otherwise be guided must *not be overlooked, but must be observed and deferred to, and their requirements must in all respects be conformed to*. You will be careful not to present any insufficient or frivolous evidence. Nor, on the other hand, will you omit to present any against whom the evidence is sufficient to warrant presentation. The general rule on this subject is, the evidence to warrant presentation should be sufficient, if unconditional and unexplained, to warrant a conviction on trial. With care not to oppress the innocent or excuse the guilty, you will enter carefully, and faithfully, and earnestly upon your investigations.

AFFAIRS IN NASSAU.

Wreck of the Marion—Loss of the Cardeff—The Pirate Retribution in a New Character—Important Capture by the Tuscarora.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, April 13, 1863.

The steamship *Marion* was wrecked, on the 2d inst., on a sunken rock off Water Cay, and near the Double-head Shot Cay. She was worked off the rock soon after she struck, and was found to leak so badly that the captain was compelled to run her ashore. She had a full cargo and about fifty passengers for New-Orleans. A large portion of her cargo will be saved in a damaged state. A portion of her passengers have gone to Cardenas; the rest are still at Water Cay, waiting for a schooner which was sent from here last Saturday to take them to Havana.

The ship *Haidee*, from Cardiff, bound to this port with coal for the rebels, ran ashore on Porkfish rocks, about two miles from this town, on Friday last. She is a total loss.

The pirate *Retribution*, a bogus sale of which I informed you in my last, was made to ARCHBALD's brother-in-law, has been repaired and cleared for Baltimore, with salt. It is well known, however, that she has gone to Spanish Wells, about sixty miles from here, to mount her guns. I understand she is to be called the *Etta*. She would be an easy prize to any one of our gunboats, as she is an old schooner, and not fast.

The steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, (formerly the *Douglass*,) arrived here from Charleston last Saturday, bringing the news of an attack on the fortifications in Charleston harbor. For a wonder the Charleston papers don't claim a victory.

Capt. WM. ROSS POSTELL, of whom I wrote you in my last, arrived here this morning from Havana. His vessel was captured off Abaco the morning after he left here. His cargo cost him about $30,000 here. There were five other vessels captured at the same time by the *Tuscarora*. The weather is fine and the island entirely free from fever. UNION.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Question of Food in the Confederacy.

Appeals to the People to Plow and Plant.

How the Rebel Secretary of War Proposes to Supply the Army.

The Bread Riots in Richmond and Raleigh.

Beauregard on the Charleston Battle.

Affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky.

SCARCITY OF PRINTING PAPER.

We have received Richmond and other Southern papers of late dates, from which we make interesting extracts.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE PLAN OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR SUPPLYING THE ARMIES.

The following is the plan of the rebel Secretary of War for supplying the Confederate armies with food, to which JEFF. DAVIS made allusion in his recent address:

1. Let the people in each county, parish, or ward, select at a public meeting, as early as convenient, a Committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

2. Let it be the duty of the Committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus corn and meat, whether bacon, pork, or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this Committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this Committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officer who is to receive them.

Let the Committee make delivery of the supplies on receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

3. Where the duty of the Committee is performed in any town or city at which there may be a quartermaster or commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of the names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

4. Where the supplies are furnished in the country the cost of transportation to the depot will be paid by the Government, in addition to the price fixed by the Committee.

5. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the Department relies with confidence on the patriotism of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the Committee, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and not to make undue gains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

THE CRY FOR BREAD.

From the Richmond Sentinel 7th.

When the public peace was for a time somewhat disturbed here on Thursday last, it was suggested to us, and to the rest of the city Press, by many citizens, *to refrain from any present notice of it, on account of the misrepresentations and exaggerations to which a publication would give rise.* In assenting to the suggestion, in company with all the other papers, we felt that we were only paying a decent respect to the opinions of gentlemen certainly as well qualified to judge as ourselves, equally interested, to say the least, in a correct judgment, and entitled to deference on other grounds.

It can now be said upon authority of the sworn evidence, that the conduct of the few misguided women who, on Thursday, availed themselves of the tenderness with which their sex is ever treated in the South, was not due to suffering. Themselves and the thieves in pantaloons who took shelter in their company, simply plundered; milliner's goods, dry goods, fancy goods, &c., fully as much as more necessary articles. It was no cry for bread. It was no hunger riot; so far as they placed their action on any declared basis, it was opposition to the high prices. And upon this point they took shelter under the abstract sympathy of such as believe that speculators and extortioners have made the prices so high and dispose them accordingly. But it is now proven that there was no distress among those persons; that the very leader was independent, and herself an extortioner; that there has been abundant provision made for the poor who may need it; and that the whole thing was simply a plundering raid, under female impunity. *An ebullition such as we have noticed would have excited no attention outside of the quiet South, where good order is so uniform and so universal.* It amounts to nothing here.

From the Richmond Whig, April 8.

Rev. W. H. FOURDEN, pastor of Belvidere Hill Baptist Church, publishes an explanation in regard to the riotous assemblage of women which, last week, disturbed our city. The meeting of females having been organized at that church, on Oregon Hill, Mr. FOURDEN says the women first tried to get the Methodist Meeting-house on Oregon Hill to hold their meeting in, but the sexton refused to allow them to hold it there.

The women then applied to the person having the key of the Belvidere Church, and, in his absence from home, it was given them without it being known for what object the meeting was called. The whole story will get into print if they keep on. It now appears that prior to their marching through the streets they held a meeting at the Baptist Church, and determined to have bread for themselves and little ones or get up a riot and sack the stores and warehouses, which they did, as per statement of Col. STEWART.

BREAD RIOT IN RALEIGH, N. C.

MOBS OF FAMISHED WOMEN HELPING THEMSELVES TO FOOD.

The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* of March 26, gives an account of a bread riot that has just taken place near that city. A company of women, most of them soldiers' wives, went to the store of WILLIAM WELSH, at High Point, rolled out several barrels of molasses and divided it. The *Standard* remarks on this occurrence: "WELSH is a great war man, and favors general impressment of supplies by the army."

The same paper gives particulars of other riots, and referring to them editorially, exclaims: "Bread riots have commenced, and where they will end, God only knows." A letter is copied by the *Standard* from another North Carolina paper, giving an account of another riotous outbreak of the women at Salisbury, in that State, a place with which some of our soldiers have become acquainted. The letter is dated March 19, and says:

"There was a mob raised here yesterday, consisting mostly of soldiers' wives, and led on by hunger, I suppose, and hatred against speculators. They armed themselves with hatchets, and congregated at the depot for the purpose of breaking in, if necessary, and getting some flour stowed away by some speculator."

The agent refused them admittance, but finally agreed to let three of the women in, and said if any more got in they would have to walk over him. At this a large, stalwart woman made at him with a hatchet. He backed, and they rolled out ten barrels of flour, owned by a man in Charlotte, and had it hauled up.

Subsequently they appropriated several bags of salt belonging to private parties. They also marched to the store of one Mr. BROWN, a speculator in flour, and demanded to be let in; but the door was closed, and they went to work in good earnest to break it down. Mr. BROWN, to satisfy them, told them he would give them ten barrels if they would leave and let him alone. They finally agreed to it, and sent for a dray to haul it to the market-house for the purpose of making an equal division of it.

Next in order they visited Dr. J. H. ENNISS, who

had bought some flour for his own use. He asked them in and gave them three barrels. Next they said they must have some molasses, and straightway they proceeded to Sprague & Bros., and made their demand known, when Sprague & Bros. gave them all the molasses they had, which was a little over half a barrel. The mob then repaired to the market house, when, it being too late to make out the share of the impressment, they moved it to W. M. Baker's, where they are now dividing the spoils among themselves.

AN APPEAL TO CITIZENS TO RAISE FOOD.

The Legislature of Virginia, just prior to its late adjournment, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"The General Assembly of Virginia, moved by a deep sense of the importance, at this time, of raising, above all things, an abundance of provisions and of forage for the use of our armies and the people at large, confident in our ample resources of production, as well as in the public spirit and patriotic zeal of our citizens, and fearing no deficiency or serious inconvenience, beyond what at all times may occur from unfavorable seasons, except such as might result from over-confidence in these resources, or from not sufficiently adverting to the large space of her territory temporarily disabled from furnishing its usual contribution to the public wants, and to other considerable portions of the Confederacy cut off for the present from their usual sources of supply; but still deeming it their highest duty to guard, as far as possible, against even the chance of so great a calamity as a scarcity of provisions, do, therefore,

Resolve, 1. That they earnestly recommend to every citizen of the State that he shall aim to increase greatly beyond his usual amount, all his agricultural products of every kind whatever; his grain and his grass crops; his live stock; his fruits and his garden vegetables; everything, indeed, that goes to the sustenance of man and beast, before he shall apply his labor to any other object or employment whatever—that to constantly practice frugality in using his resources of food, and bear in mind always to consume first what is most perishable, in order that he may husband his whole stock to the best advantage; and they enjoin it upon, and make it the special charge of every Justice of the Peace throughout all the State not occupied by the enemy, to visit his neighbors, and urge it upon them to act promptly and effectively on his recommendation, as a work of such necessity is a sacred duty in the cause of the independence and safety of the Southern States, and as furnishing to the world the evidences of their firm and immovable determination to incur every sacrifice, and to omit no effort that may be necessary to the success of that holy cause."

The *Sentinel* concludes an article calling attention to the above appeal as follows:

"Failing to overrun us by superior numbers, disappointed in taking us for want of arms and ammunition, vexed to see us find comfortable clothing for our soldiers in the face of great difficulties, the enemy have one hope left, and we one danger, and but one. The brave and chivalrous beings are exulting over the hope of subduing us, not by prowess in arms—they have abandoned that expectation, notwithstanding their superior numbers and superior equipments—but they are listening to hear our little children cry for bread, and even the faintest wail would be music to their ears! They are trusting to see gaunt famine unstring the nerves of men before whose inferior numbers they cower in the field. This is their final hope. What a depth of humiliation and disgrace, what an agony of rage, what a hopelessness of defeat does it acknowledge!

Fellow-citizens, their "final hope" is but despair, if we do our duty. God has given us one of the most fruitful heritages on which the sun smiles from the heavens. We have but to plant and sow, and dig and plow; but to plant corn and potatoes, and oats and peas, and beans; but to raise beef, and pork and poultry, and all will be well. Our land is a Goshen, if we do but stir the soil. Oh, it would be an agony and a disgrace eternal and overwhelming, if, in such an hour as this, we neglect such a duty and turn aside to cotton and tobacco! We have passed safely through all the shoals and rocks of the stormy sea of independence, and all its narrow straits; all *but one*, and that lies just beyond!

We are in our last peril now—easily and surely surmounted, if we fail not in our duty. "Plant, sow, dig, plow,"—these are the watchwords that will save us. If the accursed love of gain should lead one Confederate to plant cotton instead of corn, and tobacco instead of potatoes, the Yankees, who are eagerly looking on for the success of their last hope, will clap their hands with joy at every new hill that he thus perverts from patriotic purposes. They will hail him as planting for Lincoln instead of his country, and they will hail him truly!"

AN ADDRESS FROM GOV. VANCE.

Gov. Vance, in an address just issued to the people of North Carolina, speaks as follows:

"The bright sunshine again warms and dries the earth. We must take advantage of it to our salvation, or neglect it to our destruction.

Plant, sow, dig and plow—corn, oats, potatoes—anything and everything which will support life. Let everybody take fields, where the plow, not the maddening wheel of artillery, furrows the generous soil. These will prove real fields of victory and independence.

Hundreds of able bodied young men in our towns and villages, non-producers, who, having procured substitutes or exemptions, are now idling their time about empty stores or other unprofitable places, should be growing something, and adding to, instead of diminishing the general fund. Let none be idle, and, above all, my countrymen, let *none plant cotton or tobacco*. Though the prices are high and the temptations great, your profits would be made from the blood of brave men, and the sufferings of helpless women and children. Your children and your children's children would reap an abundant and enduring harvest of scorn, and the remembrance of the manner in which your wealth was gained would burn into your consciences to the hour of your death."

THE DANGER OF GENERAL STARVATION.

From the Savannah News.

The Yankees have arrayed against us powerful armies, under the lead of Gens. Hooker, Hunter, Banks, Foster, Stone, Rosecrans and the beast. But we are threatened by a more formidable general, general starvation. Our farmers, every man, woman and child that can wield a hoe can meet the latter in the field. If they will drive him from our midst, our brave soldiers will vanquish the others.

"AN ITEM FOR THE NORTHERN PRESS."

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says that in the interior of some of the Southern States flour is so scarce that children three and four years old have never seen biscuits. The father of a family, being on a visit to Savannah, took home with him some biscuits for his boys, aged three and five years old. Observing the eldest with a coal of fire on the top of his biscuit, he asked him what he meant. "To make the darned critter poke his head out," answered the boy; "that's the way, dad, to make terrapins crawl." The father laughed a hearty haw-haw, and left. It is to be hoped this contraband news will not reach the enemy, whom it would greatly rejoice.

DARK PROSPECTS OF THE REBELS.

The *Planters' Banner* is now published at Franklin, La., the headquarters of Gen. Sibley. The leading article of a recent number is devoted to a discussion of the dark prospects of the South, and the expression of fears of famine. It says:

"From the beginning of the civil war which now rages with such ferocity in the country, the South has been passing through alternate bright and dark periods. Hopes and fears, sunshine and storm, weal and woe, have succeeded each other as though ordered by Providence as Heaven's programme of the revolution. Let no one fancy the South has seen her last dark period. The next part of the programme may be famine and its horrid accompaniments. The enemy are now at work endeavoring to produce these results. Too many of our planters sleep on the brink of the yawning precipice before them. The enemy are stealing all of the field hands they can from inside of the Confederate lines, and are pushing their armies to cover as much of the bread-growing regions of the South as possible. Then they will attempt to cut off the beef trade of Texas. Why will not every planter in the country open his eyes to these facts, and do all in his power to increase the supply of corn and provisions, and help avert the evil that now threatens us? We fear that we are about entering upon a terribly dark period of our national existence. The opposition to the Lincoln Administration at the North cannot avert this calamity. The planters of the South, aided by Providence, may save us."

Again it says:

"If we have a drouth this season, and such a thing is probable, how can the South feed the Northern and Southern armies and her own people? If they succeed in cutting off the supply of beef from Texas, and destroy the crops and demoralize the slaves as far as their armies extend their operations, what will be the condition of the South another Winter, if the planters and cultivators of the soil inside of the Confederate lines do not apply their entire energies and labor to the raising of breadstuffs and provisions?

We learn that in some parts of Texas and Louisiana cotton planters, carried away with the hope of selling their cotton after the war for 50 or 75 cents per pound, are making arrangements to make all the cotton they possibly can, and are paying but little attention to corn. If such a spirit should prevail extensively, the South will yet see such suffering as she has never yet seen before. We may as well look these facts fairly in the face. The war is not yet over. We are not entirely safe. The vigilance, diabolical hate and desperation of the enemy may yet ruin the South, if our planters, as well as our Generals, and soldiers, and statesmen, do not do their duty."

An order from Gen. Sibley, appoints officers to carry out Order No. 223, to suppress the distilling of rum, on account of the want of barrels for the military service. The order which is to be carried out is as follows:

Special Order No. 223.—Representations having been made to the Commanding-General by the agent of the Government employed at the Salt Island, procuring salt under the instructions from Major W. B. Blair, Chief Commissary Trans-Mississippi Department, of the difficulty existing in carrying out their instructions, on account of the monopoly of barrels by the manufacturers of rum, and the consequently exorbitant prices, not only of barrels absolutely essential for military purposes, but the destruction and injurious consumption of molasses—

The Commanding General can see no other remedy than to direct the impressment of all empty barrels for the use of the Government, and to suppress, temporarily, the distillery of rum in the District on and after the 15th of March. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and agents of the Government, are accordingly authorized and enjoined to carry this order into rigid execution, and they will, if necessary, call [illegible] assistance.

By order of Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY.
Tom P. Ochiltree, A. A. G.

A bill to prohibit distilleries has been passed in the lower house of the Texas Legislature, by a vote of 52 to 18.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Mercury, 8th.

At last the long period of doubt and delay is at an end, and this goodly city, girdled with the fiery circle of its batteries, stands confronted with the most formidable Armada that the hands of men have ever put afloat.

The first scene in the novel drama of the war, which, we trust, is to add new lustre to the fame of Charleston, has closed. Let us render thanks to the Lord of Hosts that the result, thus far, has been one of proud triumph to our country. As yet, however, we have but entered upon the ordeal. It will be for the next few days to tell the tale of our sad disaster, or complete success.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a dispatch from Fort Sumter announced that then ten vessels had crossed the bar, and were cautiously steaming inward—the foremost one having at that time reached a point about three thousand yards from the Fort. The next news was brought to us an hour later, by the dull detonation of the first gun from Fort Moultrie, which was immediately answered by a heavy report and a cloud of white smoke from the turret of one of the Monitors. At ten minutes after three, the enemy having come within range, Fort Sumter opened her batteries, and almost simultaneously the white smoke could be seen puffing from the low sand hills of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, indicating that the Beauregard Battery on the left, and Battery Wagner on the extreme right, had become engaged. Five of the iron-clads, forming in line of battle in front of Fort Sumter, maintained a very rapid return fire, occasionally hurling their 15-inch shot and shell against Fort Moultrie and the minor batteries, but all directing their chief efforts against the east face of Fort Sumter. Gradually, but visibly, the distance between the attacking vessels and the fort was lessened, and as the enemy drew nearer the firing became hot and almost continuous.

About 4½ o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour, as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truly grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the whole expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Cummings' Point, became enveloped in the smoke and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron-clads kept constantly shifting their position, but, whichever way they went, their ports, always turned toward the battlements of Sumter, poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon as the huge shot went ricochetting toward the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray, towering far above the parapet of the fort, while the wreaths of smoke constantly ascending from the barbette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties. In the foreground our own staunch little iron-clads, the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, could be seen steaming energetically up and down their chosen fighting position, evidently impatient to participate in the fray.

Up to this time the frigate *Ironsides* had borne a very conspicuous part in the fight. Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fitly answered by broadsides from the fort. It soon became apparent that she was unable to stand the severe fire directed against her. Steaming rapidly southward, she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots and withdrew from the action. The *Keokuk*, a double-turreted Monitor, soon followed her example, and before 5 o'clock the fire had evidently begun to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment, and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity. At 5½ P. M. the the Monitors began to retire, and at half-past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

Gratifying as were the general results of the fight, the late hour at which it closed precluded the possibility of our receiving the full details from the forts. A dispatch from Fort Sumter informs us that the *Ironsides* and *Keokuk* were both very roughly handled, and retired seriously injured. The *Keokuk* had her flag shot down, her boat shot away, three holes in her smoke stack, and a portion of her bow shot off. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck some one of the iron-clads, but with what effect is not known. Fort Sumter was struck thirty-four times. One of our guns was dismounted, but otherwise the fort is in good condition. Fort Moultrie was uninjured. The casualties at Fort Sumter were a drummer boy named Ahrens, mortally wounded, two men severely wounded, and three others slightly injured. At Fort Moultrie one man was accidentally hurt by a fall from the flag-staff, on which he was replacing our flag, which had been shot away. We learn that he afterward died. Two small houses on the back beach of Sullivan's Island were demolished by the enemy's fire.

After their withdrawal from the action, the enemy's iron-clads anchored off Morris Island, where they now lie. Many think that the fight will be renewed at daybreak this morning; but up to the time at which we write (3 A. M.) all is quiet. The reports we get from the Stono River say that the enemy's transports still remain in the stream. Doubtless the Yankee Generals intend, before venturing upon a land attack, to await the issue of the struggle between their ships and our batteries.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida,
Charleston, S. C., April 10.

General Orders No. 55.—The Commanding General is gratified to have to announce to the troops the following joint resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina:

Resolved, That the General Assembly repose unbounded confidence in the ability and skill of the commanding General of this Department, and the courage and patriotism of his brave soldiers, with the blessing of God, to defend our beloved city and to beat back our vindictive foes.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be instructed to communicate this resolution to Gen. Beauregard.

Soldiers! the eyes of your countrymen are now turned upon you, on the eve of the second anniversary of the 13th of April, 1861, when the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina was triumphantly vindicated within the harbor which we are now to defend. The happy issue of the action on the 7th inst.—the stranded, riddled wreck of the iron-mailed *Keokuk*—her baffled coadjutors forced to retire beyond the range of our guns, have inspired confidence in the country that our ultimate success will be complete. An inestimably precious charge has been committed to your keeping, with every reliance on your manhood and enduring patriotism. By command of

Gen. BEAUREGARD.
Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff.
Official. John M. Otey, A. A. G.

"THE COMBAT DEEPENS."

The *Enquirer* concludes a long leader under this caption, as follows:

"The alternative then is before us; and the decision is near; we are either to be a victorious and famous people, a support to our friends and a terror to our enemies; or else—may God be between us and harm!—an *oppressed nationality*, one of the mendicant peoples of the earth, hawking about our grievances and sores, to the disgust of mankind, and invoking execration (in vain) against our masters and owners, the Yankees! In vain, for nobody heeds an 'oppressed nationality;' its grievances are a bore; its words are not believed; success has the ear of the world, and tells its own story, and its victim's too—our portion through all time will be not only beggary, but contempt.

This is the truth. Would that every man at the South this day laid it to heart! Surely there would not be a straggler from his post; not an officer, on pretence of duty or health, strutting idle in our streets. It will be no credit hereafter to boast of having been in all the 'battles of the war,' from Manassas to Murfreesboro. That was child's play—the battle of the war is to come, this month, or next month, or is now raging along the whole line. Pity the mother whose son will not be in that melee, and yet live to tell it!"

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 14.

The information which reaches us from the Southwest is highly encouraging as to our prospects in Kentucky. The Yankee account of the defeat of Gen. Pegram, as all their accounts are, was highly exaggerated, if, indeed, it had any foundation at all. Gen. Pegram first engaged the enemy at Danville, defeating him without any material resistance, and succeeded in securing in that section about 900 head of beef cattle. With these he commenced falling back out of the State, knowing that the enemy were in large force in the neighborhood, and if energetic might intercept his movements, and overwhelm him with numbers. On reaching the Cumberland River he found that stream so much swollen as to be well nigh impassable for his cattle, as well as the gallant men under his command. Whilst waiting to cross he was attacked by the enemy in largely superior force, with whom he contended for a day and a half, and finally succeeded in crossing his little army, and 550 of the cattle he had captured at Danville. His loss in men in this engagement—killed, wounded and missing—did not exceed 150. The loss of the enemy in killed alone was greater than this number. He accomplished the purpose for which he was sent into the State by Gen. Johnston, and with much less loss than might have been expected under the circumstances.

On the 30th of March Col. Cluke, of Gen. John Morgan's command, attacked the enemy at Mount Sterling. Their pickets were soon driven in, and their whole force took refuge in the houses of the town, from which they opened fire on our men. Col. Cluke, in order to dislodge them—being without artillery—found it necessary to fire one or two buildings, which communicated to others, until a whole square was consumed. The enemy, to the number of three hundred, finding further resistance useless, surrendered unconditionally. Col. C. then retired with his prisoners, intending to join the command of Gen. Pegram, at Camp Dick Robinson. At McCormick's, twenty-one miles south of Mount Sterling, he was reinforced by Gen. Marshall, when he changed his course, and went back to the latter place, of which he held possession at last accounts.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Chattanooga, Thursday, April 2, 1863.

By this evening's train from War Trace, 700 prisoners and 30 officers, captured by Gen. Forrest at Brentwood, arrived at our [illegible]. They consisted of 500 men of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood, and 200 of the Nineteenth Michigan, under Col. Bassett. The rest of the officers and men of these two regiments were captured by Gen. Van Dorn, some weeks since, at Thompson's Station. This is the second visit of Lieut.-Col. Bloodgood to Chattanooga, his regiment having been under Gen. Negley's command at the bombardment of Chattanooga on the 7th June, 1862.

At daylight, yesterday, two of the enemy's gunboats came up the Tennessee River to Tuscumbia, where they were met by our *horse marines*, (cavalry,) and a body of sharpshooters. The enemy, it seems, commenced a heavy cannonading, but were soon driven from the guns by our boys' rifles, and were forced to return with considerable loss. This confirms my opinion that the enemy intends making a demonstration on North Alabama, with a view of effecting a junction with Rosecrans' army, and the gunboats came up most probably to feel their way and ascertain our strength.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Pettus furnishes the Jackson *Appeal* with the following dispatch:

Grenada, April 6, 1863.

Lieut. Bogan, of the Twenty-first Mississippi, has just arrived. He says the militia, under Maj. Liddell, yesterday, at eight o'clock A. M., fired on the Yankees on a transport going down, just below Pecan point.

All fell who were on deck except three men, he thinks; and it was believed twenty or thirty were killed and wounded, as the fire was from an ambush within less than thirty yards.

The pilot was not hurt, consequently the boat escaped. One man was wounded on our side.

CHARLES D. FONTAINE, Commanding Post.

SCARCITY OF PAPER.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of Saturday, April 4, appears on a half sheet. The editor says:

"The destruction of the Bath Paper Mills, from which we derived our supplies of printing paper, may entail on us the necessity of suspending the issue of the *Constitutionalist*. At this time it seems impossible to obtain paper from any other source. All the paper mills of the Confederacy are now monopolized to their fullest capacity by press engagements. Under these circumstances, we prefer not to receive any more subscriptions. We request all persons contemplating remittances by mail or express, to withhold them, at least until we can announce definitely whether we will be able to continue the issue of this paper. Should we be compelled to suspend, we will resume our publication as soon thereafter as practicable. It is wholly impossible, however, to make any calculation as to when that can be.

These remarks apply equally to the publication of the *Southern Field and Fireside*.

It would be vain for us to attempt to express the depth of our regret at this great calamity. It is one of those terrible providences to which we must bow, and we feel that our subscribers will do so likewise, without any other sentiment toward us than that of regret at a common misfortune.

Under these circumstances, we will be compelled, for the present, to publish our daily on a half-sheet, and to condense, or perhaps leave out, our contract advertisements."

The Macon *Telegraph* of April 6 also appears on a half-sheet. The editor says:

"What we have for a long time foreseen and dreaded as inevitable, has come upon us. We are obliged to take to a fragment of a sheet, and even then can only promise that it shall be as large as possible. For the reasons which impel this step we refer the reader to an article copied elsewhere from the Charleston *Courier* of the 3d inst.; and so stringent are they as to force that old, wealthy and influential sheet to a suspension for a few days. Nothing remains for us and all other Confederate newspapers, but to diminish our consumption to the lowest possible limit consistent with keeping our readers advised of current events; and this must be done by throwing out all standing advertisements, and restricting that branch of our business to the smallest possible limit."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of April 6, says:

"The price of single copies of the *Mercury* at the counter of our office will, on and after date, be *ten cents*.

We can no longer afford to give out any copies gratuitously."

THE NORTHWEST.

"Patrius," writing to the Mobile *Register*, quotes the following paragraph from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Those weak-minded Confederates who were some time ago looking eagerly to the symptoms of discontent and 'Peace Democracy' at the Northwest, must be somewhat mortified at present. What has become of our Northwestern friends and sympathizers? Why comes no word of cheer from Vallandigham? Is Richardson gone dumb? Has the muse of Cox hung her harp upon the buckeyes? Oh! why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?"

He adds: "I see some extracts from a speech of Vallandigham in New-York, in which he says that *he* is 'not at all disheartened by the hostility of the Richmond Press to an alliance with the Northwest.' Such an affirmative assurance from such a man in such a place, proves the converse to be true on other minds. Oh, brother of the *Enquirer*! By our bleeding, suffering country; by our prostrate commerce; by our devastated homes; by our desolate firesides; by our maimed brothers; by our sonless mothers; by our weeping widows; by our babes, orphaned while the young lips are just learning the sweet 'papa;' by this wail of woe through *all* our land, I conjure you pause, *pause*, ere you write those bitter words, which the *fired* heart of the South *needs* not, and which may 'dishearten,' aye, *paralyze*, those who else—by dividing the North—would most effectually aid us."

PERSONAL.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 8.

Among the arrivals at the Mills House yesterday were the following: Gen. G. W. Smith, Gen. James Jones, Gen. D. F. Jamison, Gen. Huger and Staff, Gen. W. H. T. Walker and Staff.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Union Demonstration in Chicago—Distribution of Gen. Butler's New-York Speech—The Western Elections.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Thursday, April 9.

There has been this evening one of the largest and most enthusiastic Union demonstrations ever held in this city. It was a mass meeting called by the resolutions passed by our Common Council and vetoed by the Mayor. These facts, I suppose, gave interest to the occasion, and called out an assemblage much larger than usual. Bryan Hall was filled in every part, and there was a constant stream coming and departing for want of room until a late hour. Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, presided, and a large number of our most prominent citizens figured as Vice-Presidents.

The principal speeches were made by Senator Trumbull, of this State, and Senator Howard, of Michigan; Judge Drummond, Hon. John Wentworth and Hon. George C. Bates also addressed the meeting.

The speeches were strong, patriotic utterances, fully up to the spirit of the hour. The interest continued unflagging up to 12 o'clock. This alone speaks of the deep feeling which is abroad in our community on the vital questions connected with the war. The people of the West are in earnest, and no better evidence do we want of it than the meeting held this evening. The favorable returns of the recent elections both at the East and the West served to impart enthusiasm to the occasion.

Such a meeting, occurring on the eve of our municipal election, will impart confidence to the Union men in the result. It was an outpouring of the staunch men of the city—those who have an interest in its welfare beyond and above that contained in mere party politics—men who see nothing but ruin and disgrace in the schemes and devices of the "Copperheads."

Senator Trumbull, although considered a radical, undoubtedly speaks for the great mass of the loyal men of the State. They have become tired of attempting to conserve Slavery. The progress of the war teaches some valuable lessons, and has the effect to change the opinions of many who deemed themselves immovable. And so they would have been under ordinary circumstances and influences. But "the logic of events" has caused them first to waver, then to reconsider their opinions, and, finally, to abandon them.

Thousands of copies of Gen. Butler's last speech in New-York—reprinted from the report of the Times—were distributed to the audience. That speech touches a sympathetic chord in the West, and has created more interest, not to say excitement, than any other delivered since the beginning of the war. It will exert a vast influence everywhere. Gen. Butler, better than any other public man, appears to appreciate the rebellion, and his Jacksonian style of dealing with it thrills every Western heart. Nine-tenths of our people to-day would "chair" him to the head of the War Department. It would restore confidence—nay, create confidence, in the speedy crushing out of the rebellion, to place him at the head of the military affairs of the country. Why are such men kept out of active service? is the question the people are asking the country over.

The telegraph will have brought you the results of the local elections in this State. The indications of a healthful change in public sentiment are cheering. Even in the middle and Southern sections of the State, Democratic strongholds have yielded, and undoubted Union men have been elected. Such results are brought about by many of the rank and file refusing to obey the orders of the Copperheads, who have assumed the leadership over them. We have every reason to be satisfied with the voice of the polls in this State this Spring.

In Wisconsin, the election of Justice of the Supreme Court was complicated with the "Farm Mortgage difficulty," and many strong Republican localities voted for the miserable candidate of the democracy, because the mortgagors supposed Judge Dixon to be in favor of the validity of the mortgages. These mortgages, it will be remembered, were extensively given to aid in the construction of railroads, in which stock was taken. In many instances this stock has proved worthless, the roads having been [illegible]. Under these circumstances many interested have entered into combinations to prevent foreclosures, even force has been threatened. And this pernicious element has so far entered into the judicial election, that it is feared that the State will be saved from disgrace only by the votes of her soldiers.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Removal of the Capital to Panama—The Panama Railroad—Trouble in the Convention at Rio Negro, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, April 6, 1863.

The regular British mail steamer from Cartagena arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., with dates from Bogota, the capital, to March 17, and from Rio Negro, in the State of Antioquia—in which latter place the National Convention is in session—to March 12. The whole country is quiet, the Governor of the State of Bolivar, Gen. Nieto, having apparently dropped his intrigues against the Mosquera Government, which he, Nieto, did so much to establish.

The Convention was discussing the articles of the new Constitution. The most important matter, however, before that body, is the project of law to change the capital of the Republic from Bogota to Panama. This appears to be a favorite measure with Mosquera, he believing that it will facilitate his plan for the reconstruction of the Republic of Colombia, which you know was composed of the States of Ecuador, New-Granada and Venezuela. It is generally conceded that the people of Ecuador are favorable to this reconstruction, while the Government opposes it. Mosquera is now almost in open enmity to that Government, all political intercourse having ceased between this Republic and that; and while it is not probable he will regularly invade Ecuador, it is almost certain that at the proper time he will send a revolutionary party against President Moreno, and Gen. Flores, material support. In this way he looks for the adhesion of Ecuador to his scheme. As regards Venezuela, that country has been for the last four years engaged in what appears to be an almost interminable war between two or three parties or factions, the two principal being led by Gen. Paez and Gen. Falcon. Paez is opposed to the Colombia scheme, while Falcon supports it; and through Falcon and his party Mosquera looks for the final adhesion of Venezuela.

The Executive authority presented to the Convention a long message or argument in favor of the removal of the capital. It is contended in this document that Bogota is an inappropriate capital, for the reason that it is a city of large population and the centre of the larger populated States, who exercise too much influence upon the legislation of the Government; that Panama is a small, isolated city, and not at all open to such objections. It is also argued that the Exterior Department of the Republic is the principal one, and that Panama is so situated, and has such rapid communication with all parts of Europe and America, that it is the natural site, in respect to foreign intercourse, for the capital. Another argument is, that the charter of the Panama Railroad will expire in 1875, and it will be for the benefit of the country that the capital shall be where the Government can watch the chances to make a good arrangement for the future management of the transit.

Scandal insinuates that Gen. Mosquera is a little influenced in this matter by his enmity to the French Chargé at Bogota. This gentleman married a lady of this Republic, and is the possessor of a very large property in and about Bogota, valued at half a million or more of dollars. The removal of the capital will much decrease the value of this property, and, beside, compel the Chargé, in order that he may give it his personal attention, to resign his place at the Court of the Republic.

Gen. Izzarbe, a favorite officer of Mosquera, is now in Panama, making arrangements to bring and quarter a Government force here of 500 men, in anticipation of the change of capital. The men are to be the finest in the army, and will be brought from Buenaventura, in Cauca, on the Pacific side.

I make the following extracts from a very interesting letter I have just received from a high source at Rio Negro, bearing upon the Colombian scheme, and showing also the danger that the divisions which agitate the Convention are not unlikely to lead to a renewal of the civil strife, which we all hoped was well over.

"The Convention is divided into two bands of very nearly equal strength. You will understand that I speak of Mosquera men and anti-Mosquera men. Up to this time successful efforts have been made to show a *row*, but I doubt if this *avowed peace* can last much longer. I am fearful that in the discussion of the Constitution some irreconcilable differences will occur that will endanger the peace of the country.

On the 4th of March the project of law passed the first reading, by a large majority, to change the Capital of the Republic from Bogota to Panama. *Of course I cannot say positively that it will meet with* the same success in the other two readings, although the probabilities are in favor of such a result.

The Convention will be nearly unanimous in rejecting the pretentions which the Isthmus urges with so much justice, and the majority even of the delegates from the State of Panama will go with the current. So there is no chance that the railroad franchise will pass into the hands of the State Government."

The British steamer *Solent*, which arrived this morning at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, brings the item that the United States gunboat *Wachusett*, in the latter part of last month, captured a small British propeller, within a short distance of St. Thomas, called the *Dolphin*. She was loaded with munitions of war for the Confederates, and was bound for Nassau.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is in port. The gunboat *Connecticut*, at Aspinwall, will, as usual, convoy the *Ocean Queen* toward New-York. The United States brig *Bainbridge* will probably leave for the United States in about twenty days. The material to put her in order for the voyage is daily expected at Aspinwall on the brig *Caroline*. It was once before sent out to her, but was burned by Semmes on the *Golden Rule*.

OUR SAN SALVADOR CORRESPONDENCE

The Battle Between the Forces of Carrera and Barrios—Overwhelming Defeat of the Former.

San Salvador, Tuesday, March 10, 1863.

The forces of Carrera attacked the stronghold of the Salvadoreans at Coatepeque on the 22d of February, and, after three days' combat, were completely routed, leaving behind a considerable quantity of small arms and several cannon, which were secured as trophies by the forces of Gen. Barrios.

The field selected by the Salvadoreans consisted of a series of heights which commanded the highway, and was strongly fortified; indeed, for any force that could be brought to bear on it from Central America, it was impregnable. The number of killed on the part of the Gautemaleans was considerable—some say eight hundred, although it will probably not exceed one-half that number; while that on the part of the Salvadoreans was small—the killed not exceeding fifty or sixty, and the wounded two hundred and fifty.

From the field-book of Carrera, which was left behind in the rout, it appears that his force consisted of 6,800 men, while that on the side of Barrios was 4,200, so that the whole number engaged on both sides was 11,000. The result shows that so long as Salvador remains true to itself it is competent to resist any force from Gautemala that may be brought against it. This conviction, while it gives confidence to the victors, may prevent a similar attempt on the part of Carrera.

Instances of individual bravery on both sides were not wanting. Indeed, on the part of the Gautemaleans, the entire charge against so strongly a fortified place may be looked upon as a bold if not reckless one, and the poor fellows whose bones whiten the field in front were deserving of a better fate than to be made the victims of a cruel leader. On the part of the Salvadoreans, the charge of Gen. Gonzales, who left the encampment to attack the opposite forces at the point of the bayonet, was an admirably executed and bold movement, which merits and will receive the commendation of his countrymen.

It is to the honor of Gen. Barrios that no means to save the lives of his men which he could devise were left undone. They were well sheltered during the battle, and after it was over his first attention was directed to the care of the wounded. In his first dispatch to the Ministers, written in the night of the battle, while exhibiting the results of the day, he begged them to send with all possible speed such surgeons as they could command, to assist those present in the care of those who had been wounded. Unfortunately, however, neither army had a proper medicine department, supplied with the requisite means to render the best aid to the sufferers.

On Sunday, March 1, Gen. Barrios, with his victorious army, entered San Salvador, which had been decorated with arches and flowers to receive them. After offering their thanks in the Grand Plaza to the Virgin, under whose auspices they had set out to battle a few days before, they retired to their separate quarters, while the President and his chief officers partook of a banquet which had been provided by the municipality, at which his fellow-citizens had an opportunity to present their congratulations at the success which their arms had achieved.

The Battle of Coatepeque and its results—Products of San Salvador—The Climate—Amusements.

San Salvador, Friday, March 27, 1863.

With the battle of Coatepeque has begun and apparently terminated the hostilities between Gautemala and Salvador. The questions of difference, if any such exist will now, without doubt, be submitted to that arbitration which Salvador from the beginning desired. Not from any consciousness of weakness, or sense of inability to defend her rights, as the battle of Coatepeque has abundantly demonstrated, but from a real and earnest wish to remain at peace, and to avoid bloodshed, for whatever may be the condition of Gautemala, the true interests of Salvador are best subserved by directing her attention to the development of her agriculture, rather than by expending her substance and wasting the lives of her people in war.

The great staple for exportation from Salvador has heretofore been Indigo, but in a few years without any diminution of the value of this article, coffee will largely take precedence of it, and all other products grown in the State. The coffee produced here is similar in character to that of Costa Rica, which has already taken such a stand in the market as to render any account of it superfluous. The lands adapted to the growth of coffee are comparatively limited, and consequently command a high price. The valley of Santa Tecla, and that of Santa Ana, are at present the best known and most extensively cultivated, but it is probable that hereafter others may be found possessing all the necessary requisites for its culture. Besides an equable climate which has neither of the extremes of heat and cold, it needs a soil both rich and deep, for the free development of its roots. Where the soil is not of sufficient depth, the tree in a few years looks sickly and fails to produce any thing like a remunerative crop, but with these advantages its returns are more ample for the money expended than any other species of agriculture.

In looking at this country one is struck with the abundance of its products and the facility with which they may be obtained. Had it a native population possessing anything like the energy which in the more northern countries has made the inhabitants so prosperous, it would eclipse them all in material wealth; but unfortunately where the means of obtaining the necessaries of life are abundant, the inhabitants are strongly disposed to indolence. How far the introduction of a larger and a more general assortment of merchandise from other countries may stimulate the desire of the laboring population to possess them, and thus add to their adventitious wants, remains to be seen, but from what has already taken place, it is more than probable that such will be the result. In this mode trade, which has ever been the handmaid of industry, may yet stimulate the people to an amount of industry which will largely add to their own pecuniary profits and to the welfare of the country.

There is not a vegetable product of this country that may not find a profitable market either in the Atlantic or Pacific possessions of the United States; and, on the other hand, there is scarcely a manufactured article sent from the workshops of the States that may not meet with a ready sale here. The meagreness of the trade between the two countries can only be accounted for on the ground that but a few years have elapsed since the energetic owners of the Panama Railroad Company opened this region to the commerce of the world. Why a work, almost exclusively the result of American enterprise, should, from the supineness of American merchants, be made to redound to the welfare and increase of trade of European nations rather than that of the United States, is difficult to conceive.

Sunday appears to be the great day for sights and remarkable occasions in this country. A few Sunday mornings since a duel took place at the Quartel between a native officer named Mena and a French one named Biscovia. The weapons chosen by Mena were small swords, the spectators the officers of the *Quartel, the site the garden of the Quartel, formerly a Franciscan convent*, and the hour early sunrise, when buds and blossoms, still wet and fragrant, were glistening in the bright sunlight. A few passes of the swords of the antagonists terminated the affair by the infliction of a wound in the throat of Mena, which caused almost instantaneous death. In this case the party who deserved defeat, by the pertinacity with which he followed up his antagonist, was the vanquished one.

Two or three Sundays after, the President and the victorious army entered the Plaza Mayor, from the field of Coatepeque, crowned with the wreaths of victory, amid the plaudits of their fellow-citizens.

More recently a High Mass in honor of the victory was celebrated at the cathedral, and last Sunday a review of the army took place in the Plaza de Santo Domingo, at which a young officer, who, from cowardice it is supposed, failed to deliver important dispatches to the President from his Ministers, while the battle was progressing at Coatepeque, was publicly degraded.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Trouble with the Humboldt Indians—Danger to the Mails—Col. Connor and the California Volunteers—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Wednesday, March 25, 1863.

A few of the Humboldt Indians are on the rampage. Last week they drove off stock from Skull Valley, a hundred miles westward, nearly all of which, however, was quickly recovered by prompt pursuit. On Sunday, the same Indians, it is supposed, attacked the mail stage from California, near Deep Creek, about two hundred miles westward, shooting and killing the driver, Henry Harper, and severely wounding John Liverson, a passenger. Judge Mott, M. C., of Nevada, also a passenger, but fortunately unhurt, making a virtue of necessity, turned coachman *pro tem.*, and brought on the stage safely to the Deep Creek Station. He reached this city yesterday.

On hearing the news, Messrs. Cook and Gosling, of the Overland Mail Company, promptly arranged for the safety and protection of the mail line, so that the same day troops were *en route* for the scene of difficulty from Ruby Valley, and from this city several stage loads of infantry have been dispatched, to be followed, to-day, by a company of cavalry.

The redskins further attacked Eight Mile Station, killing Messrs. Wood and McCarty, scalping and stripping the bodies, stealing eight horses and burning hay and stabling. Forty horses belonging to Maj. Howard Egan, were also run off from near Deep Creek.

The energetic measures taken will probably prevent any serious interruption of mail or travel. But this Indian outrage westward, and the fact of the robbing of the mail by certain vagabonds a hundred miles or so eastward, suggest a question or two. Were Col. Connor and the California Volunteers sent to protect the mail and telegraph, or to keep a sharp eye on the Mormons? If for the latter purpose, the Colonel has chosen a good position, for his headquarters are two or three miles eastward, within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City and upon two small streams—Red Butte and Emigration Creeks—upon which streams a portion of this city relies for drinking water and irrigation. This, of course, furnishes a subject for dissatisfaction. But if the Colonel's position is advantageous, his command is not numerous as "the leaves of yonder forest;" in fact, not numerous enough for effective work with the Mormons, if any be intended, and therefore his stay is little more than needless expense, except to maintain a "hot water" state of affairs, which is about the present state, both with the soldiers and the civilians, and the mail line suffers in the interim.

If the volunteers were sent out to guard the mail and telegraph lines, the bulk of the troops are in decidedly the wrong place. These lines require very little protection within fifty to one hundred miles of this city. The difficulties are mostly outside of these limits, and the troops should be located at the points handiest to and most accessible from those parts of the route which are most exposed, and most likely to become subject to Indian or other attacks. With the exercise of a little sound judgment in regard to the disposition of troops, and treatment of the Indians, I apprehend little trouble on the Overland Mail line. But if a difficulty with the Mormons be in the wind, then the resources and the management of them must be of an entirely different character, and the issue for a time will be a vexed question, disastrous to the community Eastward and Westward, and, to say the least, destructive to the existing organization of the Mormon people.

In Judge Kinney's Court, Peter L. McCue and about ninety others are under trial for resisting process of law at Weber, last Summer, all having plead "not guilty." Mr. A. Miner, prosecuting attorney, and Messrs. Charles J. [illegible] and W. J. Appleby for the defence.

Judge Waite has just essayed his maiden judicial effort, which has elicited much discussion about town. Charles Davey, a citizen, is charged with purchasing two sabres and a sabre-belt from Carl Illie, a private in Company A, Second cavalry, California Volunteers, for cash $4, vegetables $4, and whisky two bottles. Judge Waite is the person who takes the affidavit, issues the writ and examines the case, Davey having been arrested in a few minutes after making the trade.

It appeared in the evidence that Illie's Sergeant had advised him to sell "all there was in the tent," if he "could make a raise," so that Davey fell easily into the trap. The prisoner was bound over, in one thousand dollar bonds, to appear "before Judge Kinney's Territorial Court, to answer any verdict (indictment?) which may be presented by the Grand Jury then to be in session," to use the language of His Honor, and private Illie and his Sergeant were each recognized to appear as witnesses, in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

The particular point urged against the Judge is, that instead of sitting at Salt Lake City as a committing magistrate, he ought to be residing in his Judicial District, (the Southern part of the Territory,) as required to do by the organic act.

W. J. Chastain accidentally shot himself, or rather was shot, in Box Elder Cañon, through his revolver falling on the stony ground and exploding, the bullet piercing his heart. He was a native of Georgia, about 36 years of age.

After a few "equinoctial" storms, with snow and rain, the weather is again fine, and the working of the soil and sowing and planting are the chief business of the day. Fruit-tree planting—principally apple, plum, peach and apricot—is unwontedly brisk, and appears to increase vastly every year. The indications are that within five years, apples will be sold in this Territory for far less than $6 per bushel, the present price.

And "still they come." That is, reports of mass meetings, or indignation meetings, throughout the Territory. As I apprehended, nothing but the imperative demands of Spring field labor will prevent every settlement in the Territory from informing His Excellency, Gov. Harding, and their Honors Judges Waite and Drake, in formal "resolutions" and set "phrase," that their presence is by no means popular. What a funny predicament for a ruler and other high officials to find themselves in, under a "republican form of government," with a heavy majority of the people clamorously telling them they are not wanted, and urgently requesting their resignation, and their retirement to the consolatory pleasures of private life. But those officials have not yet betrayed any symptoms of being so minded. They do not wish so brief an official career. It will hardly do to retire to private life without earning the appendage of M. C. This Territory, however, is an unpromising place to graduate in.

At the theatre to-night, Mrs. [illegible] makes her *début* as *Mrs. Haller* in the play of "The Stranger."

PLAIN TALK WITH THE MORMONS.

How Gov. Harding and Judge Drake Deal with Brigham Young and his Associates.

Our Salt Lake correspondent has already detailed the circumstances of the difficulty between Brigham Young and the United States authorities in Utah. A private letter received in Albany, states that Gov. Harding talked to Elder Taylor after the following manner, when that dignitary waited upon him to submit the resolutions denouncing his course, which had been adopted at a mass meeting a short time previously. He said:

"Gentlemen: I believe that I understand this matter perfectly. You may go back and tell your constituents that I will not resign my office of Governor, and will not leave this Territory until it shall please the President to recall me from my duty. I came here amongst you a messenger of peace and good will to your people, but I must confess that my opinions of you have changed in many things. But I am also, Sirs, to discharge my duties honestly and faithfully to my Government, and I intend to do so to the last. It is in your power to do me personal violence—to shed my blood, but this will not deter me from my purpose. If the President can be made to believe that I have acted wrong—that I have been unfaithful to the trust he confided to me, he will doubtless remove me, and then I shall be glad to return to my family and home in the States, and will do so, carrying with me no unjust resentment toward you or anybody else. But I will not be driven away—I will not cowardly abandon my post. I may be in danger by staying, but my mind is fixed. I desire to have no trouble. I am anxious to live and again meet my family, but, if necessary, an administrator can settle my affairs. Let me say to you, Sirs, in conclusion, and as this is said to be a land of prophets, I, too, will prophecy: If, while in the discharge of my duties, one drop of my blood is shed by your ministers of vengeance, it will be avenged, and not one stone or abode in this city will be left upon another.

Your allegations in this paper are false, without the shadow of truth. You call my message [illegible], and you dare not print it for fear your people will read it for themselves. To say that I have wronged you when I have said to the Government that you are disloyal, is simply preposterous. Your own people, your public teachers and Bishops, admit the fact. I have now done, and you understand me."

Judge Drake made a reply to the Elder which was equally decisive. He said:

"You, Taylor and Pratt, are men of experience and reported to be men of learning, and ought to know better than to insult a man by such means. That it is mean and contemptible—that on your part Taylor, a foreigner, it is impudence unequaled—and Pratt, a citizen, ought to know better than to trample on the rights of a citizen by performing such a dirty enterprise. Your resolutions are false, and the man that drafted them knew it to be so; and I further understand that Brigham Young in the meeting at the Tabernacle, called me a fool and a tool of the Governor's. (Here Taylor admitted that Young did so say.) Go back to Brigham Young, your master, that embodiment of sin, and shame, and disgust, and tell him that I neither fear him, nor love him, nor hate him—but that I utterly *despise* him. Tell him whose tools and tricksters you are, that I did not come here by his permission, and that I will not go away at his desire, or by his directions. I have given no cause of offence to any one. I have not entered a Mormon's house since I came here; your wives and daughters have not been disturbed by me, and I have not even looked upon your concubines or lewd women. I am no skulk from the punishment of crimes. I tell you if you, or the man you so faithfully serve, attempt to interfere with my lawful business you will meet with trouble of a character you do not expect. A horse thief or a murderer has, when arrested, a right to speak in court, and unless in such capacity and such circumstances, don't you ever dare to speak to me again."

THE MORMONS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Deseret News* of March 18, has been received here. It contains a sermon delivered by Brigham in the Tabernacle, March 8, upon the wrongs and persecutions, both present and past, of the Mormon people, and the conduct, both present and past, of the General Government and the several State Governments toward them. He proclaims the Mormons loyal people; refers to the Mormon battalion that volunteered for the Mexican War, and which was commanded by Col. P. St. George Cook; and this, he says, they did just after they had been driven in the dead of Winter from Nauvoo, and "their every religious and political right trampled under foot by mobocrats. There were none left to defend our rights. We were driven from every right freemen ought to possess." He says, "The Mormon people are filled with patience and long suffering, clinging to the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers as closely and as tenaciously as ever babe clung to maternal breast." He winds up with rather a questionable declaration of loyalty, as follows: "But, if the Government of the United States should now ask for a battalion of men to fight in the present battle-fields of the nation, while there is a camp of soldiers from abroad located within the corporate limits of this city, I would see them in —— first." He is down on Indian expeditions by the Government, and says, "I will, comparatively speaking, take one plug of tobacco, a shirt, and three cents worth of paint, and save more life and hinder more Indian depredations than they can by expending millions of dollars wasted in an army to fight and kill the Indians."

Question of International Law.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, an interesting question of international law was raised. It grew out of the capture of the brig *Josephine*, near the mouth of the Mississippi, soon after the taking of New-Orleans. It is alleged that the cargo, consisting of cotton, belonged to a native of France, not at the time a resident of the United States, and that he was not in any respect aiding or assisting those in rebellion against the United States; further, that after the rebellion broke out, and the port of New-Orleans was blockaded, the vessel could not leave; and that, when the United States gunboats were making their way up to the city, the vessel was ordered up some distance above New-Orleans by the authorities there. Supposing that the port would be open when the United States forces took possession of New-Orleans, the *Josephine* watched an opportunity, and passed through one of the bayous to the mouth of the Mississippi, to await an opportunity to sail. There she was captured, and was sent to this port in charge of a prizemaster. It is now claimed that the vessel and cargo were not liable to seizure and confiscation. The motion was argued by F. C. Brewster for the claimant, and by the District-Attorney for the captors.—*Phil. Ledger*, April 18.

[illegible]

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THE REBEL WORKS AT VICKSBURGH.

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Polish Affairs.

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To arms! In the face of our foe, in the face of our falling brethren, the place of every Pole is in the ranks.

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—A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from above Vicksburgh, says: "An important work has been progressing *nightly*, for two weeks or more, that I have hitherto forborne mentioning, lest it might be deemed contraband. As others now seem to know as much or more concerning it than myself, I mention it. A powerful battery is being erected on the extreme point of the main levee, opposite the lower part of the city of Vicksburgh, that will be so thoroughly casemated as to defy the rebels; will mount the heaviest Parrott guns in the department, capable of throwing almost all kinds of projectiles; and that will have a range embracing almost every building in the city. With these guns it will be possible to destroy the depot, courthouse, and other public buildings, and to devastate the whole city. All work is done on it at night. It is not desirable to draw the fire of the rebel batteries until all preparations are complete, when an artillery duel worth witness is inevitable. The ram *Lancaster*, that was sunk by the rebels a week ago, is now said to have been so utterly worthless and rotten that her destruction in this manner is in reality our gain, by preventing a much greater catastrophe in some future action. The public are expected to be duly thankful for this small grain of comfort, and bless their lucky stars it was no worse. The *Sutterland's* repairs was completed two days ago. FARRAGUT's gunboats have taken her as convoy, and gone down the river to rejoin the fleet at Port Hudson.

—A short time since the United States gunboat *Octorara* captured the fast sailing sloop *Rosalie*, as she was endeavoring to run the blockade. An officer and four men were placed on board, armed with muskets, with orders to cruise in a certain locality forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time they were to join the *Octorara*. Before the time had passed the *Rosalie* made a strange sail, and bore down upon her, flying the rebel flag. On coming alongside, the Captain of the schooner (recognizing the sloop as a noted blockade runner and ignorant of her capture) made some inquiries as to the proximity of Federal cruisers, the best means of avoiding them, &c. After some conversation, the master of the sloop ran down the Confederate rag, and hoisted the stars and stripes, at the same time demanding the surrender of the vessel, threatening to blow her out of the water if she refused. This disconcerted the Captain of the schooner somewhat, and he quickly yielded to the superior force of five men armed with muskets. The prize proved to be a fine schooner with a valuable cargo. She had run the blockade successfully sixteen times previous.

—*On Tuesday last the Andover Association* of Congregational Ministers, after their customary business meeting in Lowell, Mass., went in a body to the office of Gen. BUTLER, and tendered him, through one of their number, the expression of their high appreciation of his public services, and their unfeigned thanks for the energy and decision to the right which he had shown, and pledged to him, in whatever position he might be allowed to serve the country, the continuance of their good wishes and their prayers, assuring him that they came not as politicians, but as Christian Ministers and Christian patriots. The General replied with deep emotion. He had not expected any such reward as this. Most cordially he thanked them for their good opinions, declaring that he prized the approval of no living class of men more sincerely than those of the clergy of New-England. In the course of his remarks he expressed the most lively conviction that the result of the war would be the freedom of the country from the cause and existence of the rebellion.

—Capt. E. D. OSBAND recently made a sixteen days' trip into rebel territory from Deer Creek Landing on the Mississippi, and thus sums up the results of his expedition:

2,280 bales cotton—2,209 to Capt. Rene; 171 to Capt. Kinick. 705 beef cattle—350 to Chief Commandant of 17th Army Corps; 140 to Capt. Strickle, 15th Army Corps; 75 to Commissary of Gen. Logan's division. 100 mules—Capt. Kinick, 17th Army Corps. I have to thank all concerned for energy and good management. The cotton obtained was principally "C. S. A." cotton, so branded, and was pledged in London for Confederate bonds. During our stay, the Confederates burned about 5,000 bales in our vicinity. There still remains 2,000 bales "C. S. A." cotton easy of approach, and at a good landing, unburned. If you should desire to send me again, I think I can obtain it, as well as all the beef cattle you may need, besides mules untold.

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of April 10 states:

"Every preparation is being made in the Fourteenth Army Corps for the impending battle in the neighborhood of Tullahoma, which cannot apparently much longer be delayed. By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, shelter tents have been distributed to the army, to be substituted, in case of a movement, for those now in use. The scarcity of horses in the artillery has also rendered it necessary to require the turning over by Quartermasters, for the use of the artillery, of all the horses in their trains, and ammunition and supply trains are to be drawn hereafter by mules. The fullest supplies are being rapidly concentrated, so as to be accessible, and the drying up of the roads, now rapidly going on, will be the signal for a movement on the part of one or the other of the armies. That a battle will soon be fought, sanguinary and decisive in its results, is not doubted by those well posted."

—On April 6, the new iron-clad gunboat *Choctaw* arrived at the Cairo Naval Depot from St. Louis. She is yet in an unfinished condition, but in about three weeks will be ready for service. The boat is intended to be used as a ram, and is provided with a long, sharp bow, with the jackstaff set back upon the turret, which is placed in the forward part of the vessel. This turret will contain four guns, one 11-inch and one 9-inch Dahlgren, and one 200 and one 100-pound rifled Parrott. These will be placed on a revolving table worked by steam. Besides these guns, there will be two smaller pieces aft, and some 24-pound howitzers on each side. The *Choctaw* has been placed in charge of Lieutenant-Commander RAMSEY.

—Gen. BURNSIDE has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—The Commanding General has observed with surprise that in this Department, officers from the rebel service are frequently allowed, unguarded, the freedom of the violinity in which they are confined. This practice must cease. Prisoners of this character must be constantly under guard, and any officer permitting a violation of this order will at once be arrested and sent to those headquarters, for such action as the Commanding General may direct. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LOUIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

—A gentleman who left Newbern on Saturday last, April 11, has arrived in Boston. The Fifth Rhode Island regiment started on Friday night in the steamer *Escort*, to run the blockade, and this is probably the force whose arrival at Washington has been announced. The Third Massachusetts accompanied the Fifth Rhode Island, and the Massachusetts Forty-third had also been dispatched by steamer to relieve the force at Washington. Other regiments were under orders to be in readiness to march at any hour. The gunboat *Ceres*, with ammunition and provisions, also ran the blockade last week.

—There is no doubt about the fate of the *Indianola*. A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Young's Point, La., says:

"The wreck of the *Indianola* stands several feet out of the water, and could have been raised by the proper means; but as this is impossible, under the circumstances, Admiral FARRAGUT assumes his ship's crew by firing broadsides into the wreck each time he passes up or down, so as to prevent it being of any use to the rebels, provided they should ever raise it."

—Capt. BOGGS, of the sloop-of-war *Sacramento*, which is now on blockading duty off Wilmington, N. C., made the following speech to his men on April 5:

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—The Sixth Rhode Island regiment left Providence for the seat of war on Tuesday morning, 1,000 strong, and was escorted to the cars by the entire military force of the city, in spite of the Navy-yard, and the other operations of Rhode Island. The firing of the guns and the ringing of the bells, rendering the occasion quite exciting, attracted large crowds to the wharves.

The entire trip was one of much interest, as all concerned in it seemed desirous to afford the guests every facility to examine all portions of the vessel.

The following is the list of officers of the *Lehigh*: Commander, Jesse C. Hewitt; Lieutenant-Commander, Robert L. Phythian; Acting Master, John Ewer; Assistant Surgeon, J. Howell Mears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. Clarence Imlay; Assistant Engineer, Henry B. Weeks and Robert Burns; Second Assistant Engineer, (acting Chief,) George F. Hunt; Second Assistant Engineer, Alfred Hendricks; Third Assistant Engineer, Benjamin F. Wood; Third Assistant Engineer, Wm. A. Mintzer; Third Assistant Engineer, Charles M. Vautine; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles H. Wrigley. The vessel returned to the Navy-yard, and was turned over to the Government. She will remain here probably till Wednesday, when she will leave for the seat of hostilities.—*Philadelphia Ledger, April 2.*

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from above Vicksburgh, says: "An important work has been progressing *nightly*, for two weeks or more, that I have hitherto forborne mentioning, lest it might be deemed contraband. As others now seem to know as much or more concerning it than myself, I mention it. A powerful battery is being erected on the extreme point of the main levee, opposite the lower part of the city of Vicksburgh, that will be so thoroughly casemated as to defy the rebels; will mount the heaviest Parrott guns in the department, capable of throwing almost all kinds of projectiles; and that will have a range embracing almost every building in the city. With these guns it will be possible to destroy the depot, courthouse, and other public buildings, and to devastate the whole city. All work is done on it at night. It is not desirable to draw the fire of the rebel batteries until all preparations are complete, when an artillery duel worth witness is inevitable. The ram *Lancaster*, that was sunk by the rebels a week ago, is now said to have been so utterly worthless and rotten that her destruction in this manner is in reality our gain, by preventing a much greater catastrophe in some future action. The public are expected to be duly thankful for this small grain of comfort, and bless their lucky stars it was no worse. The *Sutterland's* repairs was completed two days ago. FARRAGUT's gunboats have taken her as convoy, and gone down the river to rejoin the fleet at Port Hudson.

—A short time since the United States gunboat *Octorara* captured the fast sailing sloop *Rosalie*, as she was endeavoring to run the blockade. An officer and four men were placed on board, armed with muskets, with orders to cruise in a certain locality forty-eight hours, at the expiration of which time they were to join the *Octorara*. Before the time had passed the *Rosalie* made a strange sail, and bore down upon her, flying the rebel flag. On coming alongside, the Captain of the schooner (recognizing the sloop as a noted blockade runner and ignorant of her capture) made some inquiries as to the proximity of Federal cruisers, the best means of avoiding them, &c. After some conversation, the master of the sloop ran down the Confederate rag, and hoisted the stars and stripes, at the same time demanding the surrender of the vessel, threatening to blow her out of the water if she refused. This disconcerted the Captain of the schooner somewhat, and he quickly yielded to the superior force of five men armed with muskets. The prize proved to be a fine schooner with a valuable cargo. She had run the blockade successfully sixteen times previous.

—*On Tuesday last the Andover Association* of Congregational Ministers, after their customary business meeting in Lowell, Mass., went in a body to the office of Gen. BUTLER, and tendered him, through one of their number, the expression of their high appreciation of his public services, and their unfeigned thanks for the energy and decision to the right which he had shown, and pledged to him, in whatever position he might be allowed to serve the country, the continuance of their good wishes and their prayers, assuring him that they came not as politicians, but as Christian Ministers and Christian patriots. The General replied with deep emotion. He had not expected any such reward as this. Most cordially he thanked them for their good opinions, declaring that he prized the approval of no living class of men more sincerely than those of the clergy of New-England. In the course of his remarks he expressed the most lively conviction that the result of the war would be the freedom of the country from the cause and existence of the rebellion.

—Capt. E. D. OSBAND recently made a sixteen days' trip into rebel territory from Deer Creek Landing on the Mississippi, and thus sums up the results of his expedition:

2,280 bales cotton—2,209 to Capt. Rene; 171 to Capt. Kinick. 705 beef cattle—350 to Chief Commandant of 17th Army Corps; 140 to Capt. Strickle, 15th Army Corps; 75 to Commissary of Gen. Logan's division. 100 mules—Capt. Kinick, 17th Army Corps. I have to thank all concerned for energy and good management. The cotton obtained was principally "C. S. A." cotton, so branded, and was pledged in London for Confederate bonds. During our stay, the Confederates burned about 5,000 bales in our vicinity. There still remains 2,000 bales "C. S. A." cotton easy of approach, and at a good landing, unburned. If you should desire to send me again, I think I can obtain it, as well as all the beef cattle you may need, besides mules untold.

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of April 10 states:

"Every preparation is being made in the Fourteenth Army Corps for the impending battle in the neighborhood of Tullahoma, which cannot apparently much longer be delayed. By order of Gen. ROSECRANS, shelter tents have been distributed to the army, to be substituted, in case of a movement, for those now in use. The scarcity of horses in the artillery has also rendered it necessary to require the turning over by Quartermasters, for the use of the artillery, of all the horses in their trains, and ammunition and supply trains are to be drawn hereafter by mules. The fullest supplies are being rapidly concentrated, so as to be accessible, and the drying up of the roads, now rapidly going on, will be the signal for a movement on the part of one or the other of the armies. That a battle will soon be fought, sanguinary and decisive in its results, is not doubted by those well posted."

—On April 6, the new iron-clad gunboat *Choctaw* arrived at the Cairo Naval Depot from St. Louis. She is yet in an unfinished condition, but in about three weeks will be ready for service. The boat is intended to be used as a ram, and is provided with a long, sharp bow, with the jackstaff set back upon the turret, which is placed in the forward part of the vessel. This turret will contain four guns, one 11-inch and one 9-inch Dahlgren, and one 200 and one 100-pound rifled Parrott. These will be placed on a revolving table worked by steam. Besides these guns, there will be two smaller pieces aft, and some 24-pound howitzers on each side. The *Choctaw* has been placed in charge of Lieutenant-Commander RAMSEY.

—Gen. BURNSIDE has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—The Commanding General has observed with surprise that in this Department, officers from the rebel service are frequently allowed, unguarded, the freedom of the violinity in which they are confined. This practice must cease. Prisoners of this character must be constantly under guard, and any officer permitting a violation of this order will at once be arrested and sent to those headquarters, for such action as the Commanding General may direct. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.

LOUIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

—A gentleman who left Newbern on Saturday last, April 11, has arrived in Boston. The Fifth Rhode Island regiment started on Friday night in the steamer *Escort*, to run the blockade, and this is probably the force whose arrival at Washington has been announced. The Third Massachusetts accompanied the Fifth Rhode Island, and the Massachusetts Forty-third had also been dispatched by steamer to relieve the force at Washington. Other regiments were under orders to be in readiness to march at any hour. The gunboat *Ceres*, with ammunition and provisions, also ran the blockade last week.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum,—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 1.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have very little war news this morning. A report was given currency in one of the morning journals yesterday, that a portion of Gen. HOOKER's army, under Gen. STONEMAN, had driven the rebels out of Culpepper and Gordonsville, and occupied the latter place, but we learn from Washington that there is nothing authentic to sustain such a report. There is a movement of some kind going on, however, if we are to believe the evidence contained in the following paragraph, copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 15th: "It was reported by parties who came down on the Central train last night, that a rumor prevailed at Gordonsville yesterday that a fight was in progress at Kelly's Ford, in Culpepper County. It is not unlike that HOOKER is again endeavoring to throw his forces across the Rappahannock, with a view to a forward movement."

Some additional particulars of the fight between our gunboats and the rebels on the Nansemond River have reached us. The facts, however have already been given in the official dispatches. The *Mount Washington*, which was temporarily disabled in the affair, has been towed down to Newport's News, where she will be repaired. Our naval force on the river has been reinforced by additions from the Potomac flotilla, and LONGSTREET's chances for crossing have been proportionably diminished. A letter from our correspondent at Suffolk, published this morning, gives an interesting account of the operations of the land forces since the appearance of LONGSTREET's command.

We have advices from Port Royal, S. C., to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cahawba*. All the Monitors had returned from Charleston bar to Port Royal for repairs. The United States troops still occupied Seabrook and Folly Islands. It was reported that the Monitors would leave for New-Orleans as soon as repaired, to make an attack on Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, but there seems to be some doubt about this. The *Ironsides* was still off Charleston harbor, where she is to remain, to oppose any attempt at a raid among the blockaders by the rebel rams.

A dispatch from Young's Point, dated the 8th, which we find in the Chicago *Tribune*, gives the following information: "It is said the gunboat *Lafayette* will run the batteries at Vicksburgh to-morrow. The ram *Switzerland* and the *Hartford* and *Albatross* have gone down the Mississippi, and are now blockading the mouth of Red River. It is not unlikely they may pay their respects to Fort Taylor, at Gordon's Landing, the scene of the late capture of the *Queen of the West*. Black River, as far as Harrisburgh, where the enemy have erected formidable batteries, is also mentioned as their possible destination."

A rebel dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 16th, states that the National troops which had been at Lake Providence had moved to Vicksburgh and Grenada; that a heavy movement of Gen. GRANT's forces commenced on Thursday, and that the town of New-Carthage was in our possession.

The news from the rebel States which we publish this morning, will be found interesting. The question of food is the one now most present before the Southern people—the leaders and the Press seizing every occasion to urge the planting of grain and other food instead of cotton and tobacco.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills passed was the one to reimburse the Manhattan Company the money expended for gold to pay the interest on the State debt, and Mr. MURPHY's Quarantine bill. Concurrent resolutions authorizing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to inquire into the condition of the Savings Banks were offered by Mr. MUNROE, and laid over under the rule. The bill providing for compensation to the members of the New-York Common Council was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the bill relative to arrears of taxes and assessments in New-York City was passed; also the bill conferring additional powers on Boards of Supervisors. No other business of importance was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Harbor Defence Commission visited Jersey City yesterday, and witnessed an exhibition of the firing of the Tillinghast & Requa Rifled Battery—an invention commended to their attention by Mayor OPDYKE, who is the President of the Commission. After the exhibition there was a collation, and brief speeches by Hon. THEODORE R. TOMLINSON, Alderman HARDY, Ex-Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, and Dr. GARDINER, of New-York.

The final count of the vote cast on the Amended Constitution of Western Virginia has been made, and sums up in the 38 counties heard from, 26,[illegible] for the amendment and 572 against it. The Commissioners threw out, on account of informality, 432 votes that were cast in favor of the amendment, but rejected none that were against it. Ten counties it seems were not heard from. Either no elections were held in them, or the vote has failed to come to hand.

Breadstuffs were in very moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. The principal inquiry for Provisions was for hog products, which were freely offered at, in some instances, easier rates. Cotton was quiet and declining. Hay, Sugars, Molasses, and East India Rice were in active request. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Tallow, Whisky, and Clover Seed. Other articles were inactive. Light freight engagements were reported,—with 470 vessels of all classes in port.

[illegible]

One of the most singular and least expected consequences of the rebellion has been to sink into oblivion nine-tenths of the traitors who brought it about. Only three or four of the whole batch of conspirators who stampeded from Washington during the two or three months which preceded the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, have ever been heard of since. DAVIS, who was elected President before the events of the war had brought other names into prominence, still keeps his head above water, while BENJAMIN, who became Secretary of State, and who is a dextrous man of affairs, is also still occasionally heard from through his intercepted correspondence. But, with these exceptions, we hardly recall a man of the old Southern political *régime* who is now prominent. Where are now Cobb, Toombs, Wise, Hunter, Yancey, Keitt, Clingman, Rhett, Hammond, Miles, Lamar, Barksdale, Reuben Davis, Percy Walker, Savage, Edmondson, and a host of others, who have sunk so far out of sight that their names even cannot be recalled without the aid of a directory. They have all fallen into a degree of insignificance which cannot be fathomed. We occasionally read of the doings of the rebel Congress and Legislatures, but scarcely an allusion is ever made to one of these ancient worthies.

In his quiet way, the smooth and philosophical HUNTER was one of the most thorough-paced Secessionists, as he was, perhaps, their most intellectual man. He was regarded as a probable President, and failing in that, none could doubt that he would take a leading part in rebel politics. But he seems to have been *in the background ever since the war commenced.* Even STEPHENS, the able orator, who in the first paroxysm of anarchy was made Vice-President, seems to be quite forgotten. That man of war, TOOMBS, it was said, carried about the rebel State Department in his hat for a few weeks after the inauguration of DAVIS, but resigned, or was got rid of in some way. He afterward went into the army for a time as a Brigadier, and was wounded. But latterly we have only heard of him in the bitter denunciations hurled against him by his neighbors in public meeting, for his selfish persistence in the culture of cotton amid the universal scarcity of provisions. Bombastes Furioso WISE "fizzled out" as a military genius at an early stage of the contest. PRYOR was said to be in command of a small force on the Blackwater, but has yet to win his laurels. CLINGMAN, it was stated about two years ago, had raised a regiment, but what he has done with it no man can tell. KEITT, who for years prior to the commencement of the war, habitually lived on the raw flesh of his victims, and breathed only sulphurous flames, has doubtless been *in the depths of Whipping Swamp*; for he has sunk out of sight since hostilities commenced, until the other day he flashed up for an instant as being in command at Fort Moultrie. An intercepted letter of BENJAMIN informs us that LAMAR, that all-devouring son of Mars, is on a mission of peaceful negotiation to Russia. BARKSDALE, who lost his scalp in one of those early forays made by the chivalry, by way of testing their metal in the House of Representatives, has passed into oblivion. CLAY and FITZPATRICK have not been mentioned. BROWN, of Mississippi, has not been thought of; CHESTNUT, ditto; JOHN BELL, the man who was pledged to the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," is supposed to have turned traitor, because his old political rival, ANDREW JOHNSON, did not; he was fleeing South at last accounts. The rebel Governor of Tennessee, HARRIS, ran away with his government in the direction of Memphis on the approach of our troops to Nashville, and again he fled from Memphis on the advance of our forces to that city; and since then he has been down in the Gulf States and "traveling all over." PILLOW, who illustrated his military genius while in Mexico by digging the moat on the inside, has shown a commendable desire to serve the rebels in the field, but he is no more highly appreciated by JEFF. DAVIS than he was by Gen. SCOTT. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and COBB are rivals for the honor of being regarded as the Falstaffs of the rebellion. Strange to say, FLOYD, who carried off the palm from his confederate knaves and traitors, in having rendered their cause more substantial service by his robberies, while under the obligations of his official oath to the Government of the United States, has shown himself equally their superior in the field; and he is almost the only one of the whole body of conspirators who has relieved, by conduct in the field, the all-pervading infamy which attaches to their names.

In place of these defunct political conspirators, the South is now ruled and led by an entirely new set of men. The names now prominent before the rebel public, and of whom we read in their newspapers, were all unknown at the commencement of the war. Their chief commander, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, although belonging to one of the "first families," and a man of wealth and ability, was only a Colonel in the regular service, and scarcely known to the people of either section. The JOHNSTONS, one or both, were army officers, but their reputation was confined to army circles. BEAUREGARD was only a Captain, and not one man in a thousand had ever heard of him until after the secession of South Carolina. BRAGG's name had once been somewhat familiar in connection with that of Gen. TAYLOR and "a little more grape." Stonewall JACKSON, whose name is now a household word among friends and foes, had never been heard of beyond the limits of his native valley; and the same is true of LONGSTREET, STUART, ASHBY, the HILLS, VAN DORN, SMITH and the rest. The late Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, who turned traitor upon "second thought," after the rebellion commenced, has managed to keep up his name and to maintain his position by his supposed influence in Kentucky; but his achievements have been anything but brilliant, and there can be no doubt that JEFF. DAVIS will get rid of him in a [illegible] as soon as practicable.

The moral of this cursory review would seem to be obvious. It teaches the wholesome lesson, that a rebellion incited by a band of defeated demagogues, in order to snatch back the power which they had lost in a free and fair election, will not inure to their benefit. If their cause had been noble, and their motives disinterested, as were the cause and the motives of the men of our Revolution, they would not so soon have been forgotten. But actuated as they have been by a low and disappointed ambition, they are not the men to direct the storm they have raised, and the sceptre departs from them.

The Position and Prospects of Poland.

The accounts received from Poland are of the most contradictory character. The other day it was announced that the defeat and flight of LANGIEWICZ had given a death blow to the insurrection, and that many of the chiefs were abandoning the cause as hopeless. Now it is reported that the Dictator's disaster and disappearance have had no such effect, and that the warlike conflagration is extending and becoming fiercer. These contradictions may, perhaps, be reconciled. The contest is not carried on by the Poles with great armies, but with numerous guerrilla hordes; and when any of these bands are cut off or scattered by the Russians, then rumor will have it that because the struggle has ceased in a particular district, therefore the insurrection is crushed; while, on the other hand, *it is said to be spreading and gathering* strength as often as the scene changes and the strife is renewed in a fresh quarter.

But though the conflict still rages, it is not at all likely that the result will be favorable, in a military sense, to the Poles. Their third great effort to recover nationality seems to be about failing for the same reasons to which may be ascribed the ill-success of their preceding efforts. The antipathies of factions, the jealousies and squabbles of Generals and leaders, have always been prolific sources of Poland's misfortunes. But the singular want of judgment invariably displayed by her revolutionary leaders in selecting the time of conflict, has more than all contributed to render her struggles abortive. Instead of choosing those periods for revolution during which Russia was *involved in foreign war, and when her undivided strength could not be directed against them, the Polish separatists have ever suf*fered those auspicious seasons to pass away, and have postponed the encounter till the oppressor was at peace with all the world, and able to employ his entire military force in crushing them. Had the heroic attempt of KOSCIUSKO been made when the real design of the spoliators first became apparent, the dismemberment of Poland might have been averted. Had the insurrection of 1830 taken place two years earlier, when the Muscovite was warring with the Turk, the chances are that the result would have been entirely different. Or had the time of the Crimean conflict, when NICHOLAS was battling against the Western Powers, been selected for the pending struggle, might not the issue have been then as successful as it now promises to be disastrous?

But Poland's uniform ill-success must not be attributed solely to the rashness, rivalry and incapacity of the leaders. The geographical situation of the Kingdom—it being remote from the sea, environed on all sides by enemies, and beyond the reach of external aid—has also contributed to her misfortunes.

The nations interested in perpetuating the dismemberment of Poland are too many and too powerful for Western intervention *vi et armis* to be thought of. England is feeble as a military State, and were the Third NAPOLEON so Quixotic as to enter the lists single-handed, as the champion of Polish independence, he would be guilty of an act of temerity from which even the daring genius of his uncle shrank. So far, indeed, are the Allies from intending to risk war for the sake of Poland, that they do not venture to ask for her liberation. In their notes to the Court of St. Petersburgh, France merely begs that the grievances of the Polish people may be redressed, and England that the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna in their favor may be carried out. Lest these pacific intercessions should prove fruitless, something additional is being done to render them efficacious. Earl RUSSELL is now endeavoring to obtain the assent of the Powers which were parties to the treaty in question, to the convocation of another European Congress, and, if he succeed, to the consideration of this council will be submitted the case of Poland. But his Lordship's success is by no means certain. Russia was a party to the Treaty of Vienna, and should the Czar object to this intermeddling between himself and his Polish subjects, a Congress will hardly be convoked. WILLIAM of Prussia, too, in his present state of mind, will not be much disposed to promote the wishes of the Western Powers; while Austria, in despite of assurances to the contrary, cannot be very anxious to have the Polish question brought before such a tribunal. For she, as well as Russia, has been a violator of the stipulations of 1815, and cannot come into court with clean hands. The Republic of Cracow, which was guaranteed liberty and autonomy by the Viennese Treaty, whither has it vanished? It is gone, like the Constitution of Poland, and Austria possesses the spoils; who, then, will believe that she desires its resurrection?

The most prudent and most dignified course, however, for the Czar to pursue, is to render the convocation of a Congress unnecessary, by freely restoring to the people of Poland those rights which his predecessor and namesake conceded to them, and of which they have been so long deprived. Had the Constitution granted to the Poles by ALEXANDER the First been properly respected on the part of Russia, neither the insurrection of 1830, nor the present insurrection would have taken place. The Russian Poles are just as capable of loyalty as their brethren who are subjects of Prussia and Austria. Let the Czar give back to his Polish provinces their National Diet, an upright Judiciary, and religious liberty; let him cast away the iron sceptre of the conqueror, and discharge his duties as King of Poland; and he may in time find that portion of the Sarmatian race which is under his sway, not less faithful and contented than the natives of Gallicia or Posen.

The Interregnum in Greece.

The nomination of a brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales to the throne of Greece—following, as that arrangement did, with suspicious haste on the abrupt withdrawal of the Greek Legation from London—brings into strong relief one of the most striking pictures of recent diplomacy in England. We shall not weary our readers with all the details, but it is worth while to take a hurried glance at some of the transactions of the British Foreign Office, in the matter of finding a successor for King OTHO, during the last six months. We shall discover in the retrospect a clue to the hesitating acts of the Provisional Government at Athens.

To see the fast-and-loose game which Lord RUSSELL found it expedient to play, we must turn as far back as the month of October last, when his Lordship addressed the Governments of France and Russia on the interpretation of the treaties made at the time when the independence of Greece was recognized by the leading Powers. In his eagerness not to be circumvented by Russian intrigues, the English Minister hastened, with indiscreet and foolish zeal, to disclaim any desire for the accession of an *English Prince to the vacant throne.* And he took occasion, at the same time, to lay down the law, that the reigning families of all the three Powers were equally excluded from that dignity.

For a month or more, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS appears to have conned over this dispatch; and on the 4th of November he made up his mind to startle the British Minister by the declaration that "the circumstances are not absolutely the same with those which formerly existed," and that he could not "pretend that the restrictive clause of the protocol (excluding English, French and Russian Princes from the throne of Greece) is applicable to the present state of things."

Two days after the receipt of this alarming *dispatch, Lord RUSSELL, finding that Prince AL*FRED's name was well received in Greece, and that, if Russia should interpret the protocol of 1832 in the same sense as France, there was danger of a French or Russian Prince becoming a candidate, wrote to his agent at Athens in these terms: *"Her Majesty's Government have no desire to influence the decision which the Greeks may come to,"* except, *as he adds, to remind them of the protocol* of 1832. Up to this point, it will be noticed, the thought uppermost in the British Minister's mind was to defeat the possible candidature of a French or Russian nominee. But at the same time, in the dispatch last referred to, it will be seen he left a sort of half-open door for Prince ALFRED, in deprecating any desire to influence the election. That Lord RUSSELL purposely left this opening is plainly apparent in one of his subsequent dispatches, dated the 17th of November. He instructs Mr. SCARLETT, at Athens, in these terms: "I have to desire that you will not interfere in regard to the election of the future Sovereign of Greece *without direct instructions from Her Majesty's Government. Their desire is that the Greeks should be left free to choose their King.* With regard to the obligations of the three protecting Powers to one another, I may have further communications to make to you."

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF both appear to have interpreted this dispatch in its natural and real sense. The former, in one of his dispatches, says: "The prolonged silence of the British Government" was equivalent to an "implicit assent" to the candidature of Prince ALFRED. And Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, writing on the 2d December, says, the English dread of the alternative of a Russian Prince (failing Prince ALFRED) made Her Majesty's Ministers "believe themselves authorized in not discouraging the sympathies of the people" for a member of the English Royal family.

Lord RUSSELL's own agent at Athens, moreover, interpreted the purport and bearing of his Chief's diplomacy in the same sense as the French and Russian Ministers, and gave all the indirect encouragement he could to the popular movement. On the 23d of November, Mr. SCARLETT received the honor of a special ovation from an assembly of 2,000 persons, and made the company a speech, in which he thanked them for their partiality toward the Prince. The following night he had a still larger demonstration, and again Lord RUSSELL's deputy renewed his expressions of gratitude. The British Consuls at various points in the Peninsula were even less reserved than the Ambassador. One of them, a Mr. NEALE, said in a popular assembly: *"You naturally return to the free British nation,* and the choice of your hearts is fixed on Prince ALFRED."

But the echo of these demonstrations, and the attendant speeches, had not died away, when Lord RUSSELL writes again to Athens to say that, independently of the protocol of 1832, the Queen objects to Prince ALFRED's acceptance of the throne. And thus ended the first delusion of the Greeks in their attempted election of a King. The second was scarcely less creditable to the British Ministry. On the 5th of last February, Mr. LAYARD was instructed by Lord RUSSELL to advise Mr. SCARLETT that *the Duke of Saxe-Coburg had agreed to accept the proffered throne*, and was to name (in default of direct issue) as his successor a grandson of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and the son of one of the Duke's own cousins. Within three days, however, of the date of this strange letter, Lord PALMERSTON publicly stated in the House of Commons that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg was sounded privately on the subject of the Greek sovereignty, *"and promptly declined being put in nomination."* Surely if these transactions do not indicate deceit in the British Foreign Office, they indicate a powerful lack of candor, and amply illustrate at least one of the motives for the withdrawal of the Greek Legation from London.

The temporary breach, however, which was thus created, is now most probably healed by the compromise agreed upon in the selection of this Danish Prince. As a poor relation of the English Royal family he will serve all the ends of English diplomacy in the East; and by the same relationship he probably brings to the Hellenic people the peculiar qualifications they appeared to find in Prince ALFRED.

The Palmetto Chivalry.

If there is anybody whom a South Carolinian hates more than a Yankee, it is a *Georgian*; if there is anything he despises more than a free negro, it is a *North Carolinian*. The Georgians and North Carolinians, moreover, living contiguous to the Palmetto State, the former on the west and the other on the east, the chivalry's detestation and contempt for them is livelier and more personal than for the Yankees, who live a great distance off, and regarding whom your average South Carolinian knows very little. The term a "Georgia Yankee" has long been an epithet of reproach in South Carolina, as applied to the people on the other side of the Savannah River; while they say that if you come by rail from the North, you can tell when you pass from North into South Carolina, even with your eyes shut;—you can dis*tinguish between the abject gait of a North* Carolinian and the proud stride of your genuine son of Chivalry—between the whining, cowardly accents of the former, and the proud, defiant tone of the latter. The South Carolinians never were willing to be considered a part of this American nation—they were a nation by themselves. They hold that the world is constituted of two peoples—South Carolinians and outside barbarians. If this war were over, with the Confederacy triumphant to-morrow, we verily believe that South Carolina would declare war against Georgia and North Carolina before the close of the week.

We have no doubt that late events have added—if that be possible—to the already *stupendous vanity of the South Carolina* chivalry. They have repulsed the Yankee fleet and the Yankee army. Twenty millions of Yankees have been laboring for two years to get up an army and navy strong enough to take Charleston, and a mere handful of the chivalry have repelled them. TIMROD will write songs about it; SIMMS will write novels about it; KEITT will scream about it; RHETT will roar over it. The dingy *Mercury* will fill endless columns with it; and the unfortunate *Courier*, which is now stopped for want of paper, will doubtless, when it gets a supply, print and reprint all the facts and falsities concerning it a hundred times over.

It is a terrible thorn in the side of South Carolina vanity—the encampment of our troops at Port Royal, and the enlistment of a negro regiment within her borders. It galls her worse than all the other adverse incidents of the war. She has repelled us from Charleston harbor, but she has not power to drive us from the sea islands. These islands used to be the pride and glory of the State, and the source of a great deal of its wealth. Now a few Yankees in blue coats and a few negroes in red breeches are planted on them, and bid defiance to all the chivalry. But this is not all the humiliation that the insolent vanity of South Carolina must yet suffer. Every rood of her territory and every white man and black man within her borders must be brought back under the flag of the Union. We have been temporarily repelled at Charleston; but Charleston and every other town in the State will surely be reduced to our arms. And with its subjugation will tumble down the pride and arrogance of the vainest and meanest brood of traitors on this continent.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE ALABAMA.—In his marvelously impertinent speech before the House of Commons, a few days ago, when the question of the responsibility which should attach to the British Government for allowing the *Alabama* and kindred craft to be equipped in and dispatched from English ports to prey upon our commerce, was under discussion, Lord PALMERSTON stated that, while the contest in Spain, between the Carlists and Queen ISABELLA was raging, it was his duty, as one of the officers of the Crown, to see that no supplies of arms left England for the revolutionists. Two or three ships were fitting out on the Thames at that time which he was morally certain were intended to go in aid of Don CARLOS. It was found impossible, however, to establish the fact legally, and the Government did not feel itself warranted in seizing them. There Lord PALMERSTON dropped the parallel, claiming that it was complete, and that his case was established. Unless legal proof were lodged with the officers of the Crown that steamers were building to play the part of privateers for the Confederates, no steps could be taken to arrest their construction or delay their departure from British ports.

A correspondent of the London *Star*, however, takes the pains to jog the memory of Lord PALMERSTON, regarding some points in the sequel to the parallel which he himself selected, regarding which he was curiously and conveniently forgetful. The *United Kingdom* was one of the vessels building upon the banks of the Thames, at the time referred to, for the service of Don CARLOS. While she was fitting out, she was watched most vigilantly, and when she was ready to leave her dock, although she had no armament on board, a British frigate was in waiting, and actually followed her to sea, stopping at every port which she visited, ready to pounce upon her the moment it became apparent that an effort was to made to equip her as a vessel of war. The officers of the craft quickly saw that their game was blocked, they brought back the *United Kingdom* to London, and for years afterward she lay quietly in the East India Docks, at Blackwall. Does anyone suppose that the *Alabama* and *Oreto* would now be roaming the seas and preying upon our mercantile marine, if Lord PALMERSTON had displayed as ardent a desire as this to preserve toward our Government that neutrality of which he talked so flippantly in his speech at Glasgow? He has searched English history for a precedent to justify his conduct toward our Government, and to a certain point the cases are parallel. Now let him see to it that he makes the case in hand perfectly coincident with the precedent which he has himself selected.

INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.—We are sorry to observe that our efforts last week to keep from the rebels the information as to the numbers and effective force of HOOKER's army, which was concealed under the shape of a medical report, have been frustrated. The report was published yesterday in the *Commercial Advertiser*, and came to us also last evening in the Baltimore *American* and other papers. We are sorry that these two loyal and honest journals should have given the report publication, after our suppression of it, and our warning of its dangerous character; as it conveys information about our army which we have no doubt HOOKER would give ten thousand dollars to obtain about the rebel army. The War Department might as well have sent JEFF. DAVIS a list of all the regiments in the Army of the Potomac, with the number of effective men in each—to which might have been added the time and *line of the campaign about to be opened in* Virginia.

THE LESSON AT CHARLESTON.

The French and British Navies—Their Iron-Clads as Compared with our Monitors—No Danger of a War with France—Monitors for the Harbors, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1863.

Your editorial "improvement" on the lesson taught by the attack on Charleston is apropos, and it may be hoped that it will be read by Lord PALMERSTON. In the same connection I will allude to an elaborate statement of the present condition of the French navy, made by DONALD MCKAY, Esq., in a letter from Paris to the Boston *Bulletin* in January last. That gentleman visited all the navy-yards of France, and made himself *thoroughly familiar with this arm of the French* service, present and prospective. He states that, *"After all I have seen, it is my firm conviction* that France is the first naval Power on the globe, and further, that no other Power will possess at the end of another year a fleet capable to cope successfully with the French iron-cased fleet on the open sea."

This iron-cased fleet consisted in November last of six frigates afloat, and ten in course of construction; the latter can be finished by the middle of the present year. The total steam navy of France consisted of 325 vessels of all kinds afloat, and 49 building. Of sailing vessels she had 119 afloat, and three building.

With these facts before the British Government, it is not at all probable that it will venture to make open war upon the United States, except with the coöperation of France. Eager as her ruling classes are to see the American Union divided, and despicable as may be their underhand efforts to aid the rebellion, I cannot believe that the Government of that country would risk the consequences of a war with the United States, unsupported by France. LOUIS NAPOLEON could ask for nothing better than to see the two great commercial Powers at war. If, as is asserted, and as England fears, he adheres to the ambitious idea of his uncle, and bides his time for an invasion of that country, a war between England and America would supply him with the opportunity. And if he cherishes no such project, still such a war would afford an opportunity for the expansion of French commerce which it has never enjoyed in the past. France might become what America was sixty years ago, the common carrier for the world, and the navigating interests of the Empire would receive a momentum which would be permanent in its effects. In the meantime the great power of France upon sea and land would command the respect of the belligerents, and each would be very thankful for a strict observance of neutrality.

These considerations must be too obvious to be overlooked by the enlightened mind of the French Emperor, and I am greatly mistaken if they fail to exert their proper influence. It is doubtless true that LOUIS NAPOLEON is no lover of democratic institutions, but at least he has no hereditary antipathies against the American Republic, such as are indulged by the aristocracy of England. He is not sustained by a ruling class hostile to us, as is the British Government. On the contrary, with individual exceptions, the French people of all classes have an hereditary attachment to the United States, the independence of which their forefathers assisted ours in establishing. The French, as a people, are passionate lovers of liberty and equality; and if they have less of the former than the English upper and middle classes, they have a great deal more of the latter. There is a far more equal distribution of property in France than in England, the landed property in the former being subdivided into smaller parcels than in any other country in the world. There are few such princely revenues in France as are common in England among the nobility, gentry, merchants and bankers. Frequent revolutions have broken down the barriers of castes, and in consequence of this fact, there is practically more freedom and personal independence among the French peasantry than among the same class in England, in spite of its boasted safeguards of liberty.

The proposed mediation of France in American affairs was in terms courteous and friendly, and thus far we have seen no reason of doubting the veracity of the diplomatic note, which asserted that nothing more was meant than met the eye. The Secretary of State gave to it a perfectly courteous answer, and it is to be hoped that all irritation on the subject has passed away. The Emperor has been assured that under no circumstances, now or hereafter, will our Government entertain the idea of a dissolution of the Union, and I believe that he will see, upon a full survey of the subject, that he has nothing to gain by our dismemberment. At least he has more to hope from a continuance of the peaceful relations of the two countries, than from their rupture. Let us, then, by all means, cultivate sentiments of friendship with France, our ancient ally, and we may be sure that that friendship will be the best security for the good behavior of England.

It may be remarked that the iron-clad frigates

...of France [illegible] could accomplish [illegible] an attack on fortifications [illegible] iron-clad Monitors. The [illegible] high above water, and for that very reason their iron-coating is much thinner than that of our Monitors, since so much surface, coated with ten or twelve inches of iron, would sink the ship. They expose, perhaps, ten times as much perpendicular surface, and that much less protected, while their decks, if I am not mistaken as to their construction, are surrounded by walls like those of other ships.

It having been demonstrated, by the attack on Charleston, that iron-clad Monitors can be repulsed by stationary artillery, defended by brick walls and sand banks, it follows, as a matter of course, that iron-clad frigates could accomplish nothing against such fortifications. It had been a well-settled point in naval warfare, in the age of wooden walls, that guns mounted on shipboard were no match for similar guns mounted on stone or brick fortifications. The same maxim will still hold good, at least as it regards iron-clad frigates and ships-of-the line; while the Monitors, even, have yet to show their invincibility.

It may be well to make another reflection upon the lesson taught by the attack upon Charleston. It is this: All the Northern ports of the Union can be made invulnerable to the approach of the great iron-clad navies of Europe, *while the blockade can be maintained by the Monitors.* The nine Monitors, with their thirty guns, which besieged Charleston at the last full moon, were unable to overcome the resistance of the three hundred and odd cannon which enfilade the harbor, but I have not a doubt that they could keep out the whole iron-clad frigate fleet of France. The latter would have been riddled if it had been exposed to the terrible cannonade which the little Monitors endured; and it may be doubted if one of those noble ships could have survived the conflict. Whenever a great naval conflict shall take place at sea, the iron-clad navy of France will demonstrate its superiority to everything which has hitherto been attempted. But near the shore, or rather, within the rivers and harbors, they could not stand up to a hand-to-hand fight with the Monitors. Thanks, then, to Mr. Ericsson, and may the Government be alive to the importance of building Monitors until every harbor shall swarm with them. SPECTATOR.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Quarterlies.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CXCIX, April, 1863. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

Literature occupies the chief portion of the new number of this, our oldest quarterly. The only article relating to the contests of the day being an able and justly appreciated notice of Prof. Cairnes' work on "The Slave Power in America." All the known facts and gossip about the life and works of Thomas Gray, are pleasantly given in an article on that poet. An elaborate review of Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire," will recommend to many readers this classic work. It will shortly be reprinted by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The deliberate judgment of the reviewer classes Merivale with Macaulay and Grote as forming "the second great triumvirate of English Historians," and regards his work as a splendid monument of learning, candor and vigorous grasp of intellect. One of the most readable articles, "Pomology," notices with due praise Hovey's "Fruits of America," and traces the gradual culture by which our present garden fruits have been produced from the original wild and almost worthless stocks. "The Roman Bar," "German Universities," and "Hopkins' Moral Science," and all articles that deserve attention. Critical notices of thirty-three new works conclude a number of more than average interest.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by E. J. Sears. No. xii., March, 1863. New-York.

This young Review shows signs of active and vigorous life, displaying itself in a more aggressive tone and a less restrained treatment of topics of the day than characterizes its elder rivals. The first article, "The Works and Influence of Schiller," is an able review of the Poet's literary career, and an exposition of the essential differences existing between him and the author. His name is most frequently coupled with Goethe. "Astronomical Theories" is an attack (somewhat startling, if real,) on the Copernican system of the universe, and shows how much may be said in favor of the old Ptolemaic theory. "Insurance Quackery and its Organs" commends itself to the interested parties. "Orators and Eloquence," and "The Culture of the Human Voice," treat intelligently of kindred subjects. "James Sheridan Knowles" is a pleasing sketch of the great Irish dramatist's biography, enlivened with some graphic traits derived from personal acquaintance. The literary notices are classified under appropriate heads, and are good specimens of the trenchant style of criticism.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW. Edited by Prof. H. B. Smith and J. M. Sherwood. April, 1863.

The controversies of the day find admission even to the "regions mild of calm and serene air," in which a theological journal habitually dwells—or should dwell. "Freedom betrayed by the Evangelical Alliance of England," is a caustic exhibition of the inconsistency between *the professions* and the *acts of religious bodies in England, while* "Philosophy and Theology in Conflict," by Dr. Hickok, and "Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch," by Provost Goodwin, of the Pennsylvania University, show similar critical ability employed on strictly appropriate subjects. A vivid picture of Dr. Lyman Beecher is given by one of his old pupils, Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle. The purely theological articles by Dr. Skinner, Prof. H. B. Smith, the editor, &c., are worthy the reputation of the *Review*, and the literary intelligence is distinguished for its fullness of information respecting the intellectual movements of England and the continent of Europe.

THE BOOK OF DAYS. A MISCELLANY OF POPULAR ANTIQUITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CALENDAR. Edited by R. Chambers. Parts 10, 12. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

To all who feel at some weary moment or other like the poet, that the present "World is too much with us," we recommend *The Book of Days*; it is full of the oldest and quaintest Old World stories, curiosities of literature and human life and character, anecdote, biography and history, scraps and sketches, literary and pictorial, &c. It offers something for every taste, and carries us at once back to days more picturesque, though less "high pressure," than these we have fallen on. The name of that most successful caterer for popular instruction and amusement, the editor, Robert Chambers, is guarantee for the general excellence of the work.

THE PRISONER OF STATE. By D. A. Mahony. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: Carleton.

The subject of this work, as well as the style of its treatment, remove it from the domain of literature into that of contemporary politics. The editor of the *Dubuque Herald* writes with all the bitterness of an extreme partisan, and keeps no bounds in his language when his assumed wrongs are the theme. To the future historian, who can hold even-handed the scale of political justice, the statements contained in this book will have their value, though the guise in which they appear is little creditable to the good taste of the author, who may be satisfied that no such work would be allowed to appear in any country where the visions of despotism and tyranny conjured up by his heated imagination actually prevailed.

LULU, A TALE OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL POISONING. By Mansfield T. Walworth. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: Carleton.

A great outrage on propriety is exhibited in the choice of a subject for this book, where a painful and fatal catastrophe is interwoven with a fictitious love story, as the subject of a novel. If anything could heighten the want of feeling and delicacy displayed, it is the [illegible] was a [illegible], who [illegible] with his life. Prominent characters in Washington society are said to figure in the story.

THE LAST TIMES AND GREAT CONSUMMATION. By Joseph A. Seiss, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Philadelphia: Smith & English.

A laborious and correct discussion of the Millennial Theory, and the bearing of Scripture prophecy on the events of the day as foreshadowing the approaching end of the world—concerning which we are told, on good authority, are apt "to find a man mad, or leave him so." With commendable caution, the author will not decide positively that Louis Napoleon is the personal Antichrist of the last days, but is strongly inclined to believe that he is.

THE EVERY-DAY PHILOSOPHER IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The Country Parson continues his mild moralities to the delight of all his readers, but we are happy to recognize in the present series symptoms of additional vigor of thought and expression, and strenuous protests against prevailing forms of social oppression and petty tyranny that we credit to Mr. Boyd's independence, show there is no danger that any quantity of popularity will cause him to degenerate into a Tupper. Those who are acquainted with the actual position of a Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh, will admire the outspoken way in which the Judaising strictness of the Scotch Sunday, as attacked in the Essay on "Disagreeable People." "At the Land's End" is a charming topographical sketch. "Concerning Cutting and Carving," an exposure of the way in which editors of Poetical Miscellanies (and notably, Coventry Patmore in the *Children's Garland*,) cut and carve the best of their sentences, in defiance of all right and propriety.

THE PIONEER BOY, AND HOW HE BECAME PRESIDENT. By William M. Thayer. 12mo. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

We doubt the propriety of treating the career of a man like Abraham Lincoln in the style of this little work. The few well-known facts of his life are made the basis of imaginary scenes and characters to the confusion of all real truth. Until our good substantial President becomes a mere myth, what the author terms calling the aid of the imagination to connect authentic facts, may be allowable when dealing with remote times and little-known personages, but seems sadly out of place when applied to living people, and it is a mistake to dress up the youthful life of our President with a false glitter of fanciful ornament, while holding it up as an example for the young. With this exception, the purpose and object of *The Pioneer Boy* is good, and the execution such as to insure its popularity.

OBSERVATIONS ON CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By W. L. G. Smith, late United States Consul at Shanghai.

Mr. Smith has turned his official experience to good account in the preparation of this unpretending volume. It is full of information and scarcely contains a superfluous word. There is no personal narrative, but each chapter discusses certain topics relating to the country or its inhabitants; and Mr. Smith's local knowledge often enables him to illustrate many points—as the oppression practiced by the courts of justice and their officials; the working of the commercial treaties; the accumulation of property among the people, &c., with novel and curious information. Wealth is more common in the great commercial cities than we are apt to imagine, and always consists of solid silver bullion. Mr. Smith says Chinamen, worth a million and a half of dollars, are "often met with," while those possessing from $75,000 to $150,000, "are fallen in with in throngs." In the Province of Tientsin lives the wealthiest man in all China, who may compare notes with our Astors and Stewarts, and is worth finding out by Mr. Chase. His riches are estimated at "thirty-five millions of taels," or about fifty millions of dollars. An interesting account is given of the ports thrown open to European trade, by means of the various treaties with foreign Powers. Few think of Shanghai as a city of a million and a half native inhabitants, with a floating foreign population of ten thousand. Mr. Smith says that there is a great demand for small steamboats, suited to river navigation, and that they are rapidly coming into the possession of the Chinese and modifying their old habits. He thinks the Taeping Rebels will be put down by the European aid now given to the Imperial Government, though doubting the wisdom of the policy which has furnished it.

WANDERINGS OF A BEAUTY, A TALE OF THE REAL AND THE IDEAL. By Mrs. Edwin James. 12mo. New-York: Carleton.

A pleasing copy of one of Thorburn's forcible and spirited miniatures appropriately heads this volume, and predisposes the reader to a favorable judgment. It represents a charming face, of the Irish type of beauty, and if it is the "counterfeit presentment" of the authoress, certainly *countenances* the title of the book. The tale itself, which is partly autobiographical, partly by a sympathizing friend, has its scenes laid in various countries of Europe, and shows no inconsiderable acquaintance with the higher phases of life in France and Italy. The scene shifts afterward to New-York, and here, under a thin disguise, actual persons and events may probably be recognized. It is a book certain to excite a wide curiosity.

MADGE; Or, NIGHT AND MORNING. By H. G. B. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

If H. G. B. is new to the world of fiction he is to be congratulated on his first appearance. The tale shows that the writer views the lights and shadows of New-England life with a sharp and clear insight and reproduces them with much graphic power. He has humor and pathos at will. The fortunes of his heroine, *commencing with her lowly station and uncongenial surroundings, until the gradual arrival of brighter* days, will be traced with attention by all who begin the book. We prophecy for *Madge* a reception that will lead to a further acquaintance between H. G. B. and the public.

MAN'S CRY AND GOD'S GRACIOUS ANSWER. A Contribution Toward the Defence of the Faith. By Rev. B. Franklin. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

An earnest and thoughtful argument for the truth of the Christian scheme, as taught by revelation. It is based upon admitted facts of our common humanity, and is intended to meet the more recent and covert assaults on Christianity by the latest school of philosophical sceptics.

—According to expectations, the Spring Trade-sales of the Publishers have met with great success. The demand for standard books, at remunerating prices, was steady, and often called for more copies of a work than the publishers were prepared to supply. Most districts of the loyal States and Canada were well represented among the purchasers, from Maine to California, and books are widely diffused among them in moderate quantities for actual consumption, rather than purchased in quantities for speculation. The arrangements of the sales seemed to give every satisfaction to dealers, and afford promise of a larger and more important gathering of the same nature in the Fall, under the same auspices.

—The literary journal and organ of the book trade, *The American Publisher's Circular*, formerly edited by Charles Rode, has passed into the hands of Mr. G. C. Childs, the Publisher, of Philadelphia, so well known for the spirit and enterprise of his business career. It is the object of the new management to make it a journal which no bookseller, librarian or book-buyer in this country can afford to do without, and the best talent available, both domestic and foreign, will be employed for that purpose.

—The recent royal marriage, so lately the absorbing topic in England, is to receive its due share of graphic and historical illustration. "W. H. Russell, Esq., LL. D., late special correspondent of the *Times*," becomes its historiographer, and a prospectus is issued of a splendid volume, illustrated by the pencils of accomplished artists, in which he will narrate the progress of the future Princess of Wales, from her embarkation and reception by the British fleet to the marriage ceremony at Windsor. The plates will reproduce the portraits and costumes of the leading persons present, and the magnificent bridal gifts, "with the utmost splendor of dress and jewelry, in gold and colors." A grand gallery [illegible] dered by the Queen, and painted by Mr. G. H. Thomas, will commemorate the scene at the altar of St. George's Chapel. A superb chromo-lithographic facsimile of this is now preparing, limited to 1,000 copies, and to be issued to subscribers at ten guineas each.

—The literature of Spiritualism has taken a new development in England, where the respectable conservative house of Messrs. Longman's has just issued Wm. Howitt's *History of Supernaturalism in all Ages and Nations, Christian and Pagan*, and *Incidents of my Life*, by D. D. Home, the famous medium and spirit seer. Mr. Howitt's book records his complete conversion to and belief in the modern spiritualistic developments, testifying in his own person to the truth of some of the most wonderful. It also proves that there are no new things, but traces such manifestations upward to a remote antiquity. It will be presented to the American public by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. Home's narrative is equally startling, and details the marvels that lay around the paths that led him from a humble origin in America to be the husband of a Russian Princess and the cherished companion of crowned heads. It will be brought out in New-York, with a preface from Judge Edmonds, by Mr. Carleton.

—Few books have lately made more sensation in Paris than Laboulaye's clever and spirited work, *Paris en L'Amerique*. By means of a somewhat fanciful machinery he brings into striking contrast the differences between the two countries, such as are most obvious to an outward observer, as well as the more important and deeply-seated variations arising from the influence of national culture and institutions. A translation is in press by Miss Mary L. Booth, whose revisions of Count Gasparin's writing have been so widely circulated, and will be published by Mr. C. Scribner in the course of the present month.

Mr. Weir's Picture of "The Nun Taking the Veil in Rome."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The eyes of the same man are not the same eyes in different moods, which must persuade him to look on a work of art with very different impressions, depending more, if possible, on the prepossessions of his own mind than even the necessary conditions of proper daylight, distance and freedom from outward sources of disturbance.

When I first saw this fine picture in this City my mind had been so long prepossessed with objects so foreign to the quiet illusions of art, that I was inclined to be provoked with the painter who undertook to interrupt the practical, though disagreeable current of my thoughts, with a challenge, as I perversely seemed to imagine, of instant admiration; and, like Sir Joshua Reynolds before Raphael, I did not admire or understand at first blush. Knowing, however, the artist's peculiar knowledge, his sensitive genius and quiet strength—secluded as he has so long been in the Highlands, like some American Fra Angelo—I was led to visit it again. I criticised, complained of this and that, relented now and then, was drawn back again, until, beginning to learn my own deficiencies of vision, I was at last completely conquered and converted; and of this tumult, which he had innocently created, the artist quietly at home was entirely unconscious.

My expectations must have been founded on something like a scene on the stage, with its array of pretty worldly women, or an exhibition of grand aristocratic faces, which, though so rare in reality, we often like to hang up in our houses, until we sometimes even begin dreamily to imagine a sort of relationship growing up between us. But when I comprehended the painter's intention, I saw that he had drawn from real life; and instead of giving us mock-heroic looks and a religious face called up for the occasion, had represented the natural, and, as it were, almost village-like expression, which every one who has been long in Rome has noticed as a peculiar charm of many of the Roman people, including the nobility, and even Pope Pio Nono himself.

While I came to the picture with but little thought, the painter had the advantage of having woven in many thoughts, which gained on me one by one, and insensibly led me captive. I cannot refrain from reciting my perverse experience and conquest, because it is the simple truth, and the truth is excellent always.

Artists will acknowledge the complete success in mastering the difficulty of venturing on such an expanse of white in the prominent figures, as demanded by the real facts of the scene; and in avoiding all mere scenic and melodramatic temptations, it is painted in all its details, with a truth and realistic observance of reflections and suffusions of light that cause unexpected charms to come out and grow on you continually, with every new visit and changing hour.

The subject takes just that element of the Catholic which is universal in interest, representing, as it does, one of those picturesque passing clouds in the history of human thought—seeming often to suggest transient shadows that have passed through our own minds, and which, by some delicate apprehension through which our hearts are touched, must always continue to possess a certain tender charm to the imagination.

It is told of Whitfield that while preaching somewhere on a Summer afternoon, a stream of sunshine suddenly illuminated the church, while a rainbow attracted all eyes, glowing through the eastern windows. He stopped for a moment in admiration, and then, with all the charm of his musical voice and perfect articulation, said, in the words of the Son of Sirach:

"Look upon the rainbow, and praise Him that made it; very beautiful it is in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the heaven about with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High have bended it."

This incident, which I had not thought of for many years, came suddenly to my mind, the other day, while looking at the picture, and beholding it bright and fair as a marriage—with the light spreading cheerfully over every prominent part—the prismatic colors coming in from above, and resting there, "an ornament giving light in the highest places of the Lord;" it seemed no extravagant fancy to think. Is it to the little heaven in the maiden's breast that the sun in heaven answers, as his rays come so frankly in, and with acknowledged air of prerogative, like some celestial visitor, enchants with his princely presence the quiet atmosphere of the scene, as with a gentle triumph?

Whether I am extravagant or not, I say what I feel spontaneously; and as Wilkes declared to George IV., that he had never been a Wilkesite himself, so am I a special misliker of the modern extravagant style of bepraising pictures—into which I may seem for my sins to have been permitted to fall myself. But it is not my fault so much as the painter's, and it would be strange if a study of a few hours, for a few days, could not reveal more excellencies than I have seen in a picture painted like this, by a man of decided genius, who has given the ripening of his skill and knowledge in a work to which he has fondly devoted the leisure days of many a Summer.

The shadow of the pulpit extending across the pavement, and gliding up the step of the altar, may scarcely be observed at first, until the eye, wandering into this shade, is taken with a new satisfaction in discovering unexpected natural reflections and liquid glimmers, seen within this unobtrusive shadow on the threshold. I like the simplicity of design in introducing the single clustered column, and planting it in the right place, where it seems to lose its graceful height to give the other parts their proper balance and proportion.

There is a peculiar charm, to me, in the poise of the statue relieved against the transept window, suggesting the firm but delicate footing of some sentinel angel, smiling at danger, and seeming to give yet assurance of easily maintaining the balance of the right and just.

Among incidental striking effects, I must not omit to notice the effective and very original representation of the venerable hands of the bishop—from which, as they appear to tremble with emotion, a blessing seems to linger over the maiden's head.

The simple unconsciousness of the mother, absorbed in prayer, and the prostrate devotion of the novice are perfectly natural; while the home-like and gentle face and bearing of the pastor who presents the novice, recalling a face such as we rarely meet with, [illegible] and the look of natural piety, and simple thoughtfulness, our best ideal of a good minister—Chaucer's and Goldsmith's man of God:

At Church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place.—
—And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man, not dispitous.—

If, however, you fancy that the whole effect is in this main group, and insist on being absorbed in it, you will lose, I think, the secret charm of the composition, which lies in the variety of treatment and mingling of effects and colors. On your left, where you see the nave stirring with the cheerful people, something sends your eye in busy search from the pleasant confusion of the stained-glass window into the dusky arch above, over the angels on the organ peak, to the balcony of choristers, who, in the uncertain light, may seem a part of the sculptured company of saints and angels inhabiting the church, and altogether making up a singular subdued life in that quiet recess—not a little enhanced by the broken patches of yellow light on the façade of the transept arch, "making a mellow sunshine in a shady place," just where it is needed. And a peculiarly fine effect is produced by the slant-broken light above on the organ, subtilely suggesting a continuous vibration of the pipes, to which a writer in one of the morning papers may allude almost unconsciously when he says "We seem to hear the waves of the organ." The baldaquin, so familiar in Roman Churches as a canopy for altars, is well introduced as a simple fact and reality, and is boldly employed by the painter for the deep shade over the bishop's head, and also as an admirable foil for his delicate lines and lights and shadows.

It would be unjust to the artist, who is strong enough to ask no favors, if I did not allow myself the natural satisfaction and credit of being critical too, as well as admiring, and, therefore, I would like to have the statue of Faith raised up from the drooping position, that would seem rather the attitude of Penitence. I would also prefer to see the face of the boy who holds the bishop's mantle, instead of the back of his head.

Who is to possess this stately religious picture, I do not know; but if it is taken to Boston, as I hear it may be, I fear it would scarcely return to us; for our gentile Christian brethren of the modern Athens have often shown a greater tendency than we have to snatch, now and then, a gentle thought from what is universal in Catholicism, and are not afraid to look upon it with sympathy, if they do not ever venture to adopt it as their own.

The painting, I believe, is yet to be seen at the studio of Mr. John Weir, the son of the artist, in the Studio Buildings, in Tenth-street. AMATEUR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

Jay, Cooke & Co.'s sales of 5.20s yesterday were $1,150,000.

RESTORED.

By special orders, No. 141, dated March 26, Major Ed. Z. Lawrence, Sixty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, who had been dismissed for alleged absence without leave, has been restored to his regiment, provided the vacancy has not been filled.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sails, tents, shade awnings and bags, when manufactured by persons who own the material, are subject to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Whenever the cloth or materials used in the manufacture of the above enumerated articles shall have been imported or shall have been subject to and paid a duty under the Excise law, and the party manufacturing such article, is not the owner of the materials the articles so manufactured are exempt from duty.

Army Officers and the Cotton Trade.

THE INVESTIGATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Charles Geraldin was examined on April 14, before the Military Commission in St. Louis, of which Gen. McDowell is President. The following is part of his testimony:

Q.—Do you know if any military officer or officers in the service of the United States has or have been engaged in the traffic of cotton, or have been in any way, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in it, or the profits from it? A.—I know of one instance, Sir. A Capt. Cox, of the Fifth Illinois cavalry, acknowledged to me himself that he was buying cotton. He was stationed with his company at Dr. Hubbard's place, which is about four or five miles below Helena. A good many members of his company were sent there to recuperate, and protect the negroes on the adjoining plantations, and during this time he operated in cotton.

Q.—Did he tell you to what extent, or did you learn to what extent? A.—No, Sir; but I have my own idea as to the extent; I should think some forty or fifty bales perhaps; on several occasions he sent this cotton in Government wagons that I saw myself as they came in.

Q.—Where did he sell this cotton? A.—He sold it about Helena.

Q.—How was it taken to Helena? A.—Parties would go down there and purchase of him, and sometimes he would bring it up to Helena.

Q.—How did he send it up? A.—On several occasions, as I remarked, it came up in Government wagons.

Q.—Is this the only case you know of? Yes; there were a great many rumors of officers operating in cotton, but I could not designate them: in this case, however, he acknowledged it himself to me.

Q.—What was the nature of the goods taken to trade for cotton? A.—They consisted of supplies—a little of every thing, such as they wanted—a few shoes, some sugar, some coffee, a little salt sometimes, a little medicine, some flour and some bacon. I never heard of a case of pork. As a general thing, some fifteen or twenty pounds of salt would be all they would permit to any one individual.

Q.—Were these persons of whom you bought the cotton considered to be Union men, or was any investigation made as to that? A.—Well, there were no questions asked as to that.

Q.—If I understand the case aright, the owners of these plantations, or the persons representing them, beyond the points occupied by our forces, would send in and get permits from the Board of Trade for articles to go to these plantations, which articles would be taken down and exchanged for cotton? A.—Yes, in some cases where the parties would come in prior to bringing the cotton, but as a general thing they would bring the cotton, and themselves get the articles and return with them.

Q.—How were they sent down to them? A.—They would take them in their own wagons or teams.

Q.—*How was it when they lived on islands or on the opposite side of the river? A.—They would take* them over in the ferry-boats plying between Helena and the opposite shore.

Q.—What ferry-boats were there at that time. A.—Government ferry-boats.

Q.—Were you ever in any boat that went up or down the river for cotton? A.—Yes; down the river on two occasions which I have named—on the *Williams* and *Planet*.

Q.—Was the *Williams* at that time a chartered boat? A.—I think she was in Government employ.

Q.—Have you ever shipped any cotton to Memphis? A.—Yes.

Q.—On what boat? A.—The steamboats *Gladiator* and *Kenton*.

Q.—Did you ever pay anything for these freights? A.—I paid regular freight.

Q.—Did you know at that time that the *Gladiator* and *Kenton* were under Government charter? A.—The *Kenton*, from what I could learn, was entirely in the control of Gen. Gorman, that is, regulated by him.

Q.—Do you mean under his personal control, or under his control as an officer? A.—I went up on several occasions on the *Kenton*, and the clerk told me they had to do as Gen. Gorman dictated to them in reference to going up or down the river; that the proceeds arising from the trips of these boats were paid over to the Government.

Q.—To whom? A.—I do not know to whom it was paid; my understanding was, that it was paid over to Gen. Gorman; I know the clerk told me the profits were some $800 or $900 per week; Mr. Reppert was the clerk of the boat.

Q.—What amount of cotton did you ever ship to Memphis on your own account, or on account of anybody else? A.—I should think between 200 and 300 bales.

Q.—What was the freight on this—how much per bale? A.—We paid during the *Gladiator's* time $3 per bale, and during the *Kenton's* time $5 per bale to Memphis.

The Treatment of Non-Combatants.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. TILGHMAN AND ROSS.

The Western papers publish a correspondence which has recently transpired between the rebel Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and Brig.-Gen. L. F. Ross. In a letter dated at Headquarters, Camp Loring, March 30, Gen. Tilghman asks that the family of Mr. Henry Fernandis may be allowed a passage through Gen. Ross' lines, as that gentleman, he says:

"The father of these little motherless children, himself partially blind, has been seized and is now a prisoner in your hands. Mr. Fernandis was a peaceful and unoffending man, one who had committed no act against those of your command or Government, and his arrest left four little girls and a son, the oldest not twelve years of age, and the youngest an infant of only three months, to the mercy of a few servants. Not satisfied with thus ruthlessly depriving them of their only protection, your soldiers, though appealed to by the elder children and the servants, most inhumanly killed the only cow left them, and from which the little motherless infant drew its only nourishment.

Let your war be upon fathers and sons—they ask no favors; but, for humanity's sake, strike not a blow through helpless [illegible] those who are now suffering from your rule.

I do also most solemnly protest against the practice of arresting peaceful and unoffending citizens of the Confederate States. Parties offending against this will most assuredly be held to a rigid account for the same."

Under date of March 31, Gen. Ross replies:

"Mr. Fernandis was arrested by one of my officers some days ago, in the vicinity of where one of my steamers had been fired into by guerrillas, under circumstances which induced the belief on the part of the officer that he had been engaged in some of these cowardly outrages. Owing to my temporary absence when Mr. Fernandis was brought in, he was sent off immediately, without investigation of his case. It was only last evening that I was advised of the condition of his family, and early this morning the wife of Gen. Fisk, of my command, went out to visit the children and tender them every assistance necessary. A surgeon was sent out to prescribe for one or two of them, who were reported to be needing medical aid. Information having been obtained as to the relations of their family at McNutt, a note was sent to them through Dr. Curtis, a citizen of this vicinity, pledging them safe conduct through our lines to remove the family and effects of Mr. Fernandis, having become satisfied that Mr. Fernandis was innocent of the crime of which he was suspected, though the circumstantial evidence was ample to warrant his arrest.

I had last evening, before the receipt of your communication, made application to the Major-General at Helena, to whom he was sent, for his immediate release, with a statement of facts and of my belief that he was innocent.

Permit me to call your attention, General, to the fact that all these hardships to which you allude, and which I deplore as much as yourself, are to be directly traced to the cowardly practice of guerrilla warfare by irregular forces and pretended non-combatants—a practice in violation of all the laws of war, but which, I regret to say, seems to be encouraged by your authorities.

It is a practice productive of no results, but which places those who engage in it without the pale of civilized warfare, and often, as in the present instance, through the difficulty of obtaining proper information, involves innocent persons in serious difficulties.

If citizens desire to oppose our entrance into this country, if they will connect themselves with some regular military organization, we are ready to meet them, and, if they fall into our hands, accord to them the honorable treatment of soldiers; otherwise they become bandits and assassins, and it is a stretch of magnanimity to regard them when captured as prisoners of war. Mrs. Gen. Fisk has not yet returned from Mrs. Fernandis'. When I hear from there, if the relatives of the family from McNutt have not made arrangements for their removal, I will cheerfully send them to your lines, as requested, by a flag of truce, and, as it is too late to admit of this being done to-day, will do so as early to-morrow as convenient."

The Ice Blockade at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 18.

The river here is slowly rising and the ice opposite the city is beginning to give way. The people are still crossing on the ice a short distance below, but this cannot last much longer.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is at the same time unrivaled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

Bourbon Whisky.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY WHISKY DISTILLERIES.—This whisky has been adopted by the Government for hospital use; it is for sale by every druggist in the City. Orders should be directed Suit's Distilleries, Kentucky, or Suit's Whisky Agency, No. 48 Broadway, N. Y.

Sore Throat Specific.
One bottle warranted to cure any case of SORE THROAT, or the money refunded. Price 50 cents.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

486. Sewing Machines 486.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Parties in search of reliable instruments for different varieties of sewing, will find at the Emporium a complete assortment of the various first-class Machines, for sale at manufacturers' prices, with privilege to exchange if not suited.
Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker,
Willcox & Gibbs, etc.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

Important and True.
Boswell & Warner's Colorific colors hair a handsome brown or black, without the use of wash or preparation. Ladies use it without trouble or entangling. Warranted the best and cheapest. Try it; you will use no other. J. C. Rushton's, No. 417 Broadway, and all druggists.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, General Agents, 62 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

John R. Ackerman.
TAILOR,
Has removed to No. 789 Broadway, southwest corner of 9th-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines now supplied from office, No. 330 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Machines carefully repaired by J. T. ELLIS.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Friday, April 17, JULIA F., wife of Wm. B. Bloodgood, and daughter of John D. Locke.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M. The steamer *Osseo* will leave Fulton Market-slip at 1½ P. M., and return the same afternoon.

BROWN.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, April 18, BUSH G. BROWN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUNCAN.—On Saturday evening, April 18, WILLIAM DUNCAN, *of New-Orleans*, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. William C. Duncan, D. D., of New-Orleans, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George Payn Quackenbos, No. 201 West 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAUSER.—On Friday afternoon, April 17, CARRIE HAUSER, daughter of Isadore and Alvina Hauser, aged 3½ years.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Isaiah Jacobsohn, are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 129 Clinton-place, on Sunday, April 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOLBROOK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 18, ANGELINE NELSON, wife of Lowell Holbrook, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 32 Remsen-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In Hoboken, on Saturday morning, April 18, JOHN R. JOHNSTON, Mayor of the City of Hoboken, N. J., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Hoboken, without further invitation.

LIDGERWOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, April 18, at Howard's Hotel, MARY LIDGERWOOD, daughter of James and Frances Lidgerwood, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Sunday, April 19, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

LEATCRAFT.—In Clifton, S. I., on Saturday, April 18, WILLIAM HENRY LEATCRAFT, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his brother's residence, in Simonson-av., on Monday, April 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.

PEASE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 17, HENRY W. PEASE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 19, at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—A young man about 25 years of age, supposed, by papers found on him, to be from Connecticut, and name to be WILSON HARE or HALE, was instantly killed at Philadelphia this noon, the engine taking off both legs and fracturing the skull.

QUACKENBOS.—On Thursday evening, April 16, of albuminuria, at the residence of his father, No. 7 St. Clement's-place, WILLIAM CLARENCE, eldest son of Nicholas and Kate M. Quackenbos, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Hugh Maxwell, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—April 17, 1863.
9, 45, 59, 44, 52, 46, 53, 22, 25, 64, 4, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 230.—April 17, 1863.
48, 34, 11, 17, 27, 9, 20, 32, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SPRING CARPETS and oil-cloths, at the ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery; English medallion, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, Cocoa and Canton matting, Holland shades, table and piano covers, &c., at attractive prices; all goods guaranteed at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; look for the large Golden Eagle.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING,
MADISON-SQUARE,
MONDAY, April 20.

ARRANGEMENTS.

The Officers and Speakers for the meeting will receive on MONDAY MORNING the order of arrangements, together with tickets of admission to the stands.

Badges to members of the LOYAL UNION LEAGUE, and tickets to the stands, will be issued at the office of CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 HANOVER-ST., at 11 o'clock on Monday.

The procession of EXPRESS CARRIAGES will reach the SQUARE at or about 4 o'clock, and form in column on Twenty-third-st.

Deputations from other CITIES and STATES will be received by Select Committees at the ASTOR HOUSE and at the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

A detachment of UNITED STATES MARINES and SEAMEN, from the NAVY-YARD, under command of Capt. RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. Navy, and accompanied by the MARINE BAND, will report to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, at the Twenty-third-st. front of the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, at 3½ P. M.

The stand specially prepared for the reception of LADIES, accompanied by gentlemen, will be placed north of the main front of the HOTEL, on the east side of FIFTH-AVENUE, opposite Twenty-fourth-street, and due attention will be given to their accommodation.

They will be admitted only on the presentation of tickets.

The stand specially appropriated to GERMAN speakers will be in front of the WORTH MONUMENT, at Twenty-fifth-street.

The SOCIETIES represented at the MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, under the direction of their officers, will assemble in front of the stand opposite the junction of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

DEPUTATIONS from other CITIES or States are respectfully invited to report at either of the places named as early as convenient.

By order of the
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,
JAMES T. BRADY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.—The Committee have the pleasure of informing the members and the public that the following gentlemen have consented to address the meeting over which Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will preside, on MONDAY, April 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Madison-square:

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
HON. JOHN VAN BUREN,
REV. DR. HITCHCOCK,
HON. JAMES T. BRADY,
HON. CHARLES P. DALY,
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
HON. HENRY C. DEMING, of Conn.,
HON. LYMAN TREMAIN,
HON. D. DUDLEY FIELD,
GEN. BENJAMIN F. BRUCE,
HON. R. G. NOBLE,
HON. HENRY B. STANTON,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.,
COL. S. L. WOODFORD,
HON. A. B. BAILEY,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
GEN. JOHN COCHRANE,
GEN. JAS. W. NYE,
HON. D. S. CODDINGTON,
COL. ETHAN ALLEN,
HON. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
FREDERICK KAPP,
RAFAEL VON GERNSBACK,

And others, to be hereafter announced.

By order,
JAMES WADSWORTH,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
JAMES T. BRADY,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
Committee of Arrangements.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.
THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE MECHANICS OF NEW-YORK have adopted the following resolution, by which it appears that that large and respectable body of our citizens have accepted an invitation to take part in the loyal demonstration at MADISON-SQUARE, on MONDAY NEXT.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,
New-York, April 18, 1863.

Resolved, That we accept the invitation of the LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS to attend the Mass Meeting at UNION-SQUARE, on MONDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Anniversary of the Uprising of the LOYAL NORTH in opposition to Secession.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. DODD, President.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS.—New-York, April 18, 1863.—The Committee of Arrangements for the meeting of MONDAY, at Madison-square, over which Lieut.-Gen. Scott will preside, respectfully requests that the National Flag may be displayed from public buildings and private residences on an occasion of so much public interest.

It is hoped by the Committee that business generally may be suspended at an hour sufficiently early to allow all loyal citizens to be present at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FAIRY WEDDING!

By special arrangement we publish exclusively the card photographs of the Lilliputian Wedding party, as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in WEDDING DRESS........price 25 cts.
COMMODORE NUTT and Miss MINNIE—groomsman and bridesmaid........price 25 cts.
Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in celebrated RECEPTION DRESS........price 25 cts.
Misses LAVINIA and MINNIE WARREN, price 25 cts.
The whole BRIDAL PARTY, (group of four) Card........price 50 cts.
The BRIDAL PARTY, (stereoscopic picture,) price 50 cts.
The BRIDAL PARTY, (stereoscopic colored,) price 75 cts.

The price of card pictures, colored, will be 12½ cents extra.

Can be sent by mail on receipt of price and postage stamp.

None genuine, unless stamped with our trade mark EA in a circle on the front of the photograph. Beware of spurious copies made from engravings, &c.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of the best photographic albums,
Publishers of card photographs of celebrities.
The Negatives of these pictures were made for us by Brady.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
man and woman inside and out, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC."
By Brewerton.
An exquisite picture which tells the whole story.
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CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL
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WATERS' GOLDEN HARP—A NEW SUNDAY School Book, of 160 pages, of beautiful Hymns and Tunes, mostly new. It contains many gems, such as "*Shall we know each other there?*" "Suffer little children to come unto me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis glorious," "Leave me with my mother," "He leadeth me beside still waters," &c. Price, paper covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; bound, 25 cents; $20 per 100. It is edited by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sunday School Bell," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of over eight hundred thousand copies. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. It is on the shortest route from Wall-st. to the City cars. Catalogues gratis; by mail (in close envelope,) three cents.

WE ARE NOW OPENING
A very large importation of well-selected
FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS,
Which, having been secured before the recent rise in
GOLD AND EXCHANGE,
Can be sold at a small advance over former prices, giving parties about to furnish or refit an advantageous opportunity of supplying themselves with
CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA AND TOILET SETS, (white and decorated,) GLASSWARE, CHANDELIERS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, and FANCY GOODS generally.
Our assortment is unusually large and attractive.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

SPRING.
I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

MADAME TILLMAN,
No. 148 East 9th-st.,
(Late of No. 712 Broadway,)
Adjoining A. T. Stewart's New Store,
Has opened a choice assortment of
SPRING BONNETS,
Made in Paris expressly for her New Establishment. Also, a rich variety of outside and inside MONTURES HEAD DRESSES.
A great variety of RUCHES for Bonnets.

GILT COMBS AND STEEL COMBS.
NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
A large assortment of window shades, of new and elegant styles, for sale to the trade; terms low. THOMAS POTTER, No. 32 Liberty-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 18, 1863.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 102¾	100 Erie Railway Pf. 98½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. [illegible]	100 N. Y. Cen. R. 114½
25,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 95½	450 do 114⅝
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N. Oct. & Apr. 105	100 do 114⅝
26,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 101½	100 Mis. Mining Co. [illegible]
2,000 Brooklyn C. W. L. 116½	100 Hud. R. R. [illegible]
2,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '77 [illegible]	200 do [illegible]
250 Clayt. 2d ex. int. [illegible]	300 do [illegible]
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 [illegible]	200 do [illegible]
3,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R. 80	200 do [illegible]
	100 Harlem R. [illegible]
5,000 La. State 6s 75	1400 do [illegible]
6,000 Cal. Large Bs '70 127	100 Harlem R. Prf. [illegible]
20,000 Erie 2d M. Bs '79 113	300 do [illegible]
1,000 Erie 4th M. Bs 106	500 do s10 [illegible]
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B 120	100 do [illegible]
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 104½	700 Reading R. [illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. B. 121	300 Mich. Cen. R. [illegible]
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1. Bs. 99	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R. [illegible]
12,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 78½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s30 104½
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M. 47	50 do 104½
11,000 do 47½	100 do s3 104½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 93½	100 do b60 104½
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 104½	200 Ill. Cen. R. [illegible]
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th [illegible]	100 Alton & T. H. [illegible]
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. [illegible]	10 do [illegible]
1,000 do 100½	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. 71½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. M. 107½	1100 do 71¾
3,000 do 102¾	300 do 71¾
11,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d 78	400 do b30 71¾
900 Clev. & Pitts. 2d M. 106	400 do 71¾
15 Merchants' Bank 103½	100 do 71¾
10 Bank of America 118	200 do s10 71½
25 National Bank 100	200 Gal. & Chic. R. [illegible]
10 Park Bank 121	100 do [illegible]
70 Bank of Commerce 97	200 Clev. & Tol. R. [illegible]
40,000 American Gold 152	100 do s10 [illegible]
20,000 do 152½	100 do [illegible]
32,000 do 152½	400 Chic. & R. I. R. [illegible]
25,000 do 152½	10 do [illegible]
200 Canton Co. b30 24	300 do [illegible]
200 do b30 24½	100 do b30 89¾
200 do 23½	200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. [illegible]
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 127	200 Del., Lack. & W. R. 150
200 Cumb. Coal Prefd. 21¼	50 do [illegible]
300 Quicks'r Min. Co. [illegible]	50 Tol. & Wab. R. 52½
100 do b30 42	20 P., F. W. & C. R. 65½
100 do 41½	1500 do 65
100 do s60 41½	100 do 64¾
100 do s30 42	400 do b10 65
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co. 1½	100 do b30 65
21 Cen. Am. T. Co. s30 23	50 do b10 64¾
200 do 23	400 do s10 64½
43 Pacific Mail b10 189	100 Alton & T. H. P. [illegible]
250 do 189	257 Chic. & N. W. R. [illegible]
300 do s10 188½	100 do 20½
300 Erie Railway 79½	400 do 20½
200 do s10 79½	100 do b30 20½
200 do 79½	100 do 20½
400 do 79½	200 do b10 20½
200 do s30 79	300 do 20½
250 do 79½	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr. 85
250 do 79½	100 do 85½

SECOND BOARD.

2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apl. 105	100 Pac. M. S. Co. s60 188
2,000 do 105½	100 do 188½
27,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N. 98½	300 Hudson River R. 108
2,000 Mo. State 6s 60½	50 do s10 108
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st 108	100 do s60 107½
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 93	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R. 65
3,000 do 93½	50 do 64½
6,000 do 93	100 do 64½
6,000 do 93	100 do s60 64½
15,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M. 78½	100 A. & T. H. R. 35
6,000 do 78½	400 Harlem R. s30 53
12,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. 47	100 do s30 53
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. 105	100 do 53
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st Bs. 109	500 do s30 53½
34,000 Amer. Gold 151½	2000 do 54½
40,000 do 151½	600 do 54½
4,000 do 151½	500 do 54½
4,000 do 151½	1600 do 54½
10 Am. Ex. Bank 102	450 Har. Railway Prf. 85½
350 Canton Co. [illegible]	100 do [illegible]
100 do b30 24½	200 M. S. & N. I. R. 59½
100 Cum. Coal Prf. 22	250 do [illegible]
50 do 21½	50 do [illegible]
200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co. 22	100 M. S. & N. I. G. s10 103½
150 do 21½	200 Clev. & Pitt. R. 71½
100 Bucks Co. Ld. Co. 1½	1000 do 71½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 114	4000 do 72
100 Erie Railway [illegible]	200 do s30 72
300 do 79	300 Clev. & Tol. R. [illegible]
400 do 79½	200 Chic. & R. I. R. 89½
60 Erie R. Pref. 98½	450 Chic. & N. W. R. 20½
100 do 98½	15 Alt. & T. H. Pref. b10 [illegible]
100 do b30 98½	100 Chic. & Alt. 67½
100 do s3 98½	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold 151½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. 89½
10,000 do s3 151½	200 Harlem R. 53½
25,000 do 151½	200 do s10 53½
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes 105	200 do 53½
	200 do s10 53
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 101½	200 do s30 53
50 Bucks Co. L. C. 1½	200 do 53½
50 Pacific M. S. Co. s3 189	200 do 53½
50 do b3 189	400 do 54
50 do 189	200 do 54½
50 do s10 188½	2200 do 54½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. bnw 114½	100 do s10 54½
200 Erie Railway b3 79	1700 do 54½
100 Hudson R. R. 107½	200 Harlem R. Prf. 84½
200 Chic. & N. W. R. 20½	100 do s3 84½
100 do b3 20½	100 do 85
50 do s3 20½	800 M. S. & N. I. R. 60½
100 do 20½	200 do s3 60½
100 Galena & Chi. 93	200 do b3 60½
100 do b3 93	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b3 104½
100 Clev. & Tol. R. 92½	200 do b3 104½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$25,000 Amer. Gold 151½	200 Bucks Co. Lead 1½
5,000 do 151½	200 do s3 1½
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes, Feb. & Aug. 105½	200 Har. R. Pref. bnw 86
	200 do 85½
100 Canton Company 24	100 do b10 86½
100 Quicks'r Mining Co. 41½	150 M. S. & N. I. R. 59½
100 Brunswick Lead Co. 5½	100 do 59½
250 Erie R. bnw 79	100 Ill. Con. R. 88½
700 do s3 78½	200 do 88½
500 do s10 78½	500 Clev. & Pitts. R. 71½
300 do b3 78½	600 do b3 71½
400 do s10 78½	100 do snw 71½
1500 do 78½	1200 do 72
100 Harlem R. s30 53½	500 do b3 72
300 do 54½	400 do snw 72
100 do 54½	50 P., F. W. & C. 64½
100 do 54½	600 do 64½
200 do s10 54	100 do s10 64½
100 do s30 53½	200 Chi. & N. W. 20½
100 do s30 54	100 do b3 20½
200 do 54½	100 Chi. & Alt. R. 68
1200 do 54½	100 Chic. & Alton Prf. 86
400 do s10 54½	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 38
2000 do 55	100 Gal. & Chi. R. b5 93
200 do s30 54½	100 do b3 93
200 do s30 54½	200 do c 92½
500 do 54½	400 Clev. & Tol. 92½
1500 do 55	100 Chi. & R. I. R. 89½

SATURDAY, April 18—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin declined 2 ℘ cent. to-day, closing about 151 ℘ cent. The extreme fluctuations of the day were 152¾@150¾ ℘ cent. After the steamer sailed this forenoon there was nothing done in Exchange. The rates have ruled all through the week from 1@2 ℘ cent. below the relative figures at which Gold Coin could be shipped to profit. The entire shipments of the week of Gold and Silver of all descriptions amount to only $158,000. In the Share market to-day there was a large business, at firm prices, on a few particular or special stocks, such as Harlem, Pittsburgh, Hudson River, Fort Wayne and Northwest. Other Roads were comparatively dull, and both classes of Erie a fraction lower than on Friday, though at the very close new buyers of Erie Common came into the market, at 78¾@⅞ ℘ cent. The general market left off about as follows, compared with Friday night. Treasury paper was firm, at an advance of ½ ℘ cent. on the sales of Friday.

	Friday.	Sat.		Friday.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152½	151	Harlem Pref.	84½	86
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104½	Mich. Central	100½	100½
N. Y. Central	114½	114	Mich. Southern	60½	60
Erie	79½	78½	Mich. Guarant'd	104½	104
Erie Preferred	99	98½	Illinois Central	88½	88½
Hudson	107½	107½	Pittsburgh	71½	72
Toledo	92½	93	Fort Wayne	64½	64½
Pacific Mail	188½	188	Rock Island	89½	89½
Quicksilver Co.	41	41	Treasury Certifs.	00½	101½
Harlem	51½	54½	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York 111½	Chatham 85
Manhattan 132	Bank of N. America 101
Merchants' 103½	Hanover 87
America 118	Irving 90
Phoenix 105	Metropolitan 104
Tradesmen's 108	People's 95
Butchers' & Drovers' 119	East River 92½
Mechanics & Traders' 117	Nassau 105
National 100	Shoe and Leather 103
State of New York 98	Corn Exchange 103½
Mechanics' B. Associa'n 86	St. Nicholas 93
Broadway 150	Commonwealth 91
Ocean 87	New-York County 116
Mercantile 125	Importers' & Traders' 105½
American Exchange 142	Park 121
Pacific 136	New-York Ex. Bk. 106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s 112	Ill. C. 7 ℘ c. '75 121
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 108	Al. & T. H. 2s preferred 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 118	Al. & T. H. 2ds, income 81½
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76 123	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 106
Erie 7s, seconds, '79 119	Chic. & N. W. int B 98½
Erie R. thirds, '83 112	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser. 78½
Erie R. fourths, '80 105½	Chi. & N. W. seconds 47½
Erie R. fifths, '88 105½	Han. & St. J. second 45
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77 109	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds 115
Hud. R. 7s, 1st '69 116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts 104
Hud. R. 7s, 2d s. f. '85 112	Tol. & Wab 2ds 93½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d '75 112½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds 93½
Hud. Con., '67 [illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f. 105½
Harlem firsts, '69, '72 112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts 108
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69, '72 118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds 102½
Mich. Cen. new 1sts, '82 119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds 78½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts 119	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds 106
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2ds 104½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths 79½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c. 112½	

The *Journal of Commerce* is right in saying that we have interpreted the Act of Congress, stamping Loans upon Gold Coin at par, at the rate of ½ ℘ cent. and 6 ℘ cent interest while such Loans is made or permitted to run. A demand loan cannot be made in this city in contemplation of running over three days. A demand loan to be paid without renewal within three days, is subject to no special stamp. In reference to our knowledge of any attempt to evade the law in this respect, whether by "a friend" or "any other man," we answer the *Journal* emphatically that we do not know of any such case. If the *Journal's* writer is otherwise posted, it would, perhaps, be too much to expect of his sense of what is due to the General Government in matters relating to Customs and Internal Taxes, that the above should be exposed.

Trade Between the Northwest and Europe.

MEMORIAL OF THE ILLINOIS COMMISSIONERS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

The memorial of the Commissioners appointed by the Illinois Legislature to urge upon the Canadian authorities the necessity and propriety of doing something to expedite the opening of more direct channels of trade between England and the West, is published. After descanting at length upon the fertility of the West, and giving statistics to show the immense amount of its agricultural products, the memorial says:

"It is the opinion of your memorialists that the cost of transportation may be reduced ten shillings per quarter, or thirty cents per bushel. One-half of this sum added to the income of our farmers would give a remarkable stimulus to the production of grain, and would lead, in a few years, within five years at the furthest, to the production of a surplus exceeding the total of the present importation of grain into England from all countries. And it is equally true that the present heavy freight charges, consequent upon the inadequacy of the means of transportation, will diminish the production of grain and divert agricultural labor and enterprise into some other and more remunerative channel. We think we are warranted in expressing the opinion that a moderate expenditure devoted to connecting the Canadian rivers with the great lakes in Canada, so as to permit steam navigation to Montreal, and, if practicable, a direct trade with Liverpool, will open to England a supply of breadstuffs as large as she now imports from every other country, at the lower rates of first cost, and thus give the control of the grain markets of the world to the largest purchaser.

The interior of North America is drained by the St. Lawrence, which furnishes for the country bordering upon the lakes a natural highway to the sea. Through its deep channel must pass the agricultural productions of the vast lake region. The commercial spirit of the age forbids that internal jealousy should interfere with great natural thoroughfares, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States will appreciate this spirit, and cheerfully yield to its influence. The great avenue to the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence being once opened to its largest capability, the laws of trade, which it has never been the policy of the Federal Government to obstruct, will carry the commerce of the Northwest through it.

In concluding, we will say that we come as the agents of the Government of the State of Illinois, not intending to transcend the limits of our power, and carefully avoiding the assumption of any of the functions of the Federal Government in its international relations, but to present to the Provincial Government of Canada, and through it to the British Government, such facts concerning the vast resources of the Northwestern States, their capacity for production of the cereals, and the difficulty in reaching tide-water with their products, as will tend to the opening of direct trade between those States and Liverpool."

The Negroes.

ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS DECLARES THE INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following speech was made to the troops at Helena, Ark., on April 6, by Adj.-Gen. THOMAS:

"I thank you, fellow-soldiers, for the warm and hearty reception which you have given me. I receive it not as an ovation to myself, but to the Government which I represent.

I am here to-day to announce to you the policy which has been adopted by the Administration in the further prosecution of this war. I come with authority to carry it out fully, and, with your favor and cooperation, successfully.

It is well known that the rebels have had great advantage over us, in the fact that they have all taken the field against us, leaving the blacks behind at home to work for them and support them. We now propose to take these blacks, to feed, clothe, organize and *arm them*. [Tremendous applause.] We can thus starve the rebels into submission, or force a large proportion of their army to lay down the musket and take up the shovel and the hoe. [Applause.] The negroes have fled to us for protection, and have been treated badly. [Hear.] The consequences have been that many have been driven back to their masters, while many more have been deterred from venturing within our lines. This must cease. [Cheers.] Our pickets must be instructed to receive these unfortunate fugitives kindly, and to welcome them within our lines gladly. I have full authority to organize a regiment of blacks at Helena, and to commission white men as officers of the right character and stamp. [Cheers.] We propose also to establish colonies of blacks along the river upon the deserted plantations. I was born in a Slave State, was nursed by a negress, and I think I know the negro's character and capacity. I believe that the blacks will make good soldiers. We have already two regiments that have done good service and proved themselves capable and brave.

I have just organized at Memphis eight companies as artillerists, and I propose to do the same here. The policy of the Administration must be carried out, and no opposition on the part of officers and soldiers will be allowed. Even the stars will be no protection to the officer, who by act or word opposes the policy of the Government, which I have just enumerated in your hearing."

The closing sentence of the venerable looking soldier, as well as many others in his short and pertinent speech, was received with most enthusiastic applause by the audience.

Gen. PRENTISS followed the Adjutant-General with a most eloquent and thrilling appeal to the soldier, rousing their patriotism to burning heat.

—Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER, of the Engineer Corps United States Army, is in New-Haven, examining the harbor with reference to the immediate strengthening of its defences.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—CONSISTING OF A gentleman and wife, owning their own house, will let a front and back room, with board, to a quiet man and wife, without children. The house is on 32d-st., convenient both by stage and cars, and has all the modern improvements. Address J. B. F., Box No. 1,196, New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife about leaving town wish to arrange for permanent board early in the Fall, a suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms on the second or third story, with private table; must be on or near 5th-av. Address, stating location, A. B., Box No. 2,220 Post-office.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, TWO OR three furnished rooms, with gas, water, &c., and with or without partial board. Terms moderate. Location between 3d and 5th avs., and 4th and 17th sts. Address, stating terms, G. A. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, FOR TWO PERSONS—mother and daughter—board in a private family; location below Bleecker-st.; room and bedroom required. Unexceptionable references given. Terms reasonable. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE widow lady, with two children, in a first-class American or French boarding-house; best of references given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 4,629, stating terms and locations.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for single gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD—The entire second floor and suites on third, in a large first-class brown stone house, beautifully located, opposite (with privilege of) Gramercy Park. Family, three adults and strictly private. Apply at No. 86 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING THEIR house, desire to let handsomely furnished apartments to single gentlemen, without board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 37 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TEN PERSONS CAN BE accommodated with board at Fairfield, Conn., in a private family, where there are no children; the house is very pleasantly situated, with an abundance of shade trees around it; it is but five minutes' walk from the depot; adults preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and three children, between the ages of 6 and 13 years, from June 1 to September. Distance within an hour's railway ride of New-York, and terms must be moderate. A quiet, rural, comfortable place desired. Address, with reference, Box 4,138 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE HAD WITH A respectable family several years resident on the Hudson. Large handsome rooms and first-class table. Excellent stable and carriage accommodations. Two minutes' walk from depot. Address GREENBURGH HOUSE, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—DURING THE next six months, for a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet country place, not more than one hour's ride from New-York by boat or cars. Address, stating full particulars, M. F. R., Box No. 395 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FROM THE PREMISES, IN OLD SAYBROOK, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public auction, a handsome modern house, finished in the best manner, with lawns, piazzas, coach-house, barn, and every convenience suitable for a gentleman's country residence. About 7 acres of ground sloping down to a bay near the mouth of the river, entirely unimproved, but susceptible of being soon made ornamental and productive, as may be seen in the adjoining residence and grounds of John Allen, Esq. The house has never been occupied since it was built, about five years since, owing to the death of the owner. Excellent fishing, boating and shooting in the proper seasons; accessible from New-York in 4½ hours by railroad or by Hartford steamer in the afternoon. The neighborhood is entirely healthy, and there are good schools and churches. Persons, by taking the 8 o'clock A. M. train, on the New-Haven Road, can have several hours at Saybrook, attend the sale, and return the same evening. Terms 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale; a liberal portion of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET.—A LARGE BRICK FARM HOUSE, two stories and attic, twelve rooms, very healthy, retired and pleasant location; shade and fruit trees; vegetable garden; summer fruits in their season; fine stream of pure water in sight of the house for bathing, fishing and boating. It is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, six miles from New-Hamburgh; landing and railroad station; unsurpassed as a delightful summer residence; rent only $250 for the season. Inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT SITE ON WHICH the Summit House was burnt, situated on the southwest side of Lake Mahopac, comprising 26 acres of the best land, with a good barn and carriage-house, together with an ice-house and small private dwelling, will be sold at auction, if not previously disposed of, on the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by D. W. IVES & CO. For particulars inquire of G. A. KISSAM, No. 20 Pine-st., of GEORGE AUSTIN, near the premises, or of the auctioneers, Nos. 185 and 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A splendid country residence on the Hudson, 40 miles from the City. The house is new, and contains all the modern improvements of the best City houses; a carriage-house, a large garden, and an abundance of choice fruits. Inquire of JOHN B. KITCHEN, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., H. A. SMITH, Esq., No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises, Peekskill.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of large dwelling house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage-house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, near the Central Park, a part of a two-story and attic house, with kitchen and cellar; water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row. Possession 1st of May.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN COUNTRY WANTED.—Medium size, in pleasant, healthy location, for a few months, with privilege of one year, on the line of Hudson River Railroad preferred; please state location and terms. Address C., Post-office, Box No. 423.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT AT Manhasset, L. I., beautifully situated on the water and partially furnished. If required, would be rented for a boarding-house to responsible tenants for a number of years; good fishing, gunning, plenty of fine fruit; a good garden, large barn and out-houses. Inquire of D. MINTHORN, No. 61 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on the New-Haven Railroad, 53 minutes' ride from 27th-st. Depot. House commodious and in good order, containing all modern improvements; location high and healthy, about ½ mile from the Sound; outbuildings ample; fruit of various kinds; 32 acres of land; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 181 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, newly furnished, at Washington Heights, the family called to Europe; would rent it for six months or one year; it contains 13 rooms, wash-house, with water; one acre of ground, with fine walks, well shaded, abundance of fruit, good carriage-house. For terms, apply at No. 146 West 46th-st., after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A beautiful cottage residence in Fishkill, Dutchess County, one mile from the river and the Hudson River Railroad Depot; containing 11 rooms, with extensive lawns, large garden, carriage-house and barn. Inquire of H. H. HUSTIS, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit-trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage-house, with four very desirable lots, laid out in garden—good view of North River—on 158th-st., Washington Heights. Building 23 by 36 feet, filled in with brick, in excellent condition. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to JAMES CONDIE, corner of 32d-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE country residence, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Gas-office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET.—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence with considerable land, located in Columbia, two miles from Madison, (Morris and Essex Railroad Station,) N. J. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. R. DRAYTON, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, at any time except from 12 to 3 o'clock, daily.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—LOCATed on the Bay shore, near Fort Hamilton, about six miles from Brooklyn, consisting of a spacious stone dwelling, containing fifteen rooms; a carriage-house, with stabling for three horses, ice-house (filled) and about four acres of land. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 31 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Half-hour from this City by Railroad; mansion, necessary out-buildings, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, &c. This property is worthy of the attention of parties seeking a healthy Summer resort accessible and increasing in value. Would be exchanged for first-class property.
E. G. LOCKE, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack.—Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs.
CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR ONE YEAR, THE country seat on the Hudson, at Cornwall, known as "Idlewild." For terms, &c., principals may apply to Mrs. WILLIS, at No. 52 East 20th-st., before 10 A. M., or at No. 86 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE RAILROAD station at Port Chester, a country residence in complete order, with 40 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of E. B. WESLEY, or C. KOWALSKI, No. 22 William-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT SING SING—1½ miles from depot, 4 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, &c.; good outhouses; a pleasant and healthy location. Possession immediately. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 376 Washington-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND STABLE, WITH 15 lots of ground attached, on 98th-st. and Bloomingdale Road. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to RICHD. PATRICK, No. 241 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SITE, 20 acres, very cheap, on the river road, near Rochelle; no charge for improvements.
C. HOPKINS, No. 36 Liberty-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—THE second and third floors, with one room on the fourth floor, of the building corner Duane and Centre and Reade sts., also, a basement and vault on Centre-st., all well lighted and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 68 JOHN-ST. Lofts and rooms, with power if desired. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 98 Chambers-st., or Box No. 3,788 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000 horse power. Apply before noon.
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A SMALL, QUIET, AMERICAN family, a second floor, consisting of 4 rooms, with gas and water; location, Seventh Ward; rent not to exceed $300. First class reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 3,614 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, by a small respectable American family, five or six rooms, between 4th and 16th sts., and 1st and 5th avs. References exchanged. Address C. W. D., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A furnished house on the Hudson, between Manhattanville and Tarrytown; rent not over $500. Apply to No. 66 Pine-st., for one week.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A 3-story house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. The party desiring to rent will prove a good tenant. Rent must be moderate. Address R. C. W., Box No. 116 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, No. 56 [illegible]-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 25 feet wide, and the house in excellent order, furnished with all modern conveniences, and in all respects a desirable residence. Price low. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL, in every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

389 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
486 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 5,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,403 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 18, 1863.

FOR SALE AT CONEY ISLAND—HOTEL and cottage sites. The property is pleasantly located at the terminus of the Coney Island Railroad, on high ground, and within 200 yards of the ocean, and is well shaded by a fine growth of trees. This is a rare chance for business men, and those desiring a Summer residence near the ocean. Portions of the premises will be leased for pic-nic grounds, &c. Also valuable lots on 15th, 16th sts. and the Coney Island plank-road, in the City of Brooklyn, adjoining the depot of this Company, and being its surplus grounds. For terms, &c., apply to F. G. QUEVEDO, Secretary Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 52x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, or W. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW-York Institution for the Blind (having sold a large portion of their property on 8th and 9th avs. and 33d and 34th sts.) now offer for sale, singly or in parcels, as may be desired, 12 lots on 34th-st. and 9 on 33d-st., each 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, commencing 100 feet west of the 8th-av. For terms, which will be liberal, and particularly so to those who will improve immediately, apply to GEO. F. ALLEN, President, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 34 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 stories, brown stone, 19 feet wide and 60 feet deep; in good order; suitable for a doctor or other professional man. Low price and moderate terms. Apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, TO EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A good brick house, with stone trimmings, water, gas and gas fixtures, in a good neighborhood, near Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh. Apply immediately to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE OR TO let No. 121 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. House three story brick, in good order; lot 50 by 150, fitted with grapery &c.; rent $700. Inquire of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham st., or of J. COCKROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 179 Thompson-st., near Bleecker, with the modern improvements, and situated in one of the most desirable blocks in that part of the City. Terms very liberal. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR SOAP WORKS, JOHN-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn; building 2 story and basement, 30x80; steam-engine, boiler and machinery for soap making. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT AND most convenient houses in this City for sale cheap; three quarters on mortgage at 6 per cent. Vacant and open all day, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT, brown-stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 18x50; lot, 98½ feet. Price, $14,000.

TO LET.

TO LET, NO. 370 BROADWAY—STORE and basement, 150 feet in depth, with a front on Cortlandt-alley, to be fitted to suit the tenant. Apply to
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 248 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET—NO 194 WEST 11TH-ST., MODERN improvements $650

No. 3 25 West 19th-st., modern improvements	750
No. 233 West 16th-st., modern improvements	550
No. 311 West 19th-st., cottage	325
No. 7 West 41st-st.	450
No. 127 West 22d-st., modern improvements	600
No. 21 Hudson-place, (34th-st.)	475
No. 328 West 22d-st.	500
No. 138 West 17th-st.	300
Southwest corner of Grove and Bedford sts., (house and store)	400

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.—From morning till 9 in the evening.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $450.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

LODGE ROOM TO LET—NEWLY FITTED UP, in building No. 187 Bowery; also for Trade Associations or others, one large room for public meetings on several week nights, also for church or other purposes on Sundays; will seat 300 persons; to rent on reasonable terms. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 30 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Washington-square, from May 1 to Oct. 1, at $130 a month. It is large and airy, provided with every modern convenience, and in the very best condition. Inquire at No. 763 Broadway, in CHRISTERN'S bookstore.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 53 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES on 2d, 3d, and 4th floors of No. 13 Park-place. Apply on the premises, to H. S. HAWKS, or to
H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LEASE—TWO GOOD STORES, NOS. 75 AND 79 Franklin-st., near Broadway, which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of June. Inquire of JOHN ATTRIDGE & SON, No. 591 4th-st., between av. B & C, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

UPPER PART OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET.—Rent from $150 to $300, according to rooms. Modern improvements, neighborhood good, location healthy and near Central Park. None but a small family need apply, at No. 209 West 48th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 48 Grove-st., in perfect order, containing 28 rooms, well adapted for an extensive boarding-house. Rent $1,100. Possession immediately. Apply to GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

TO LET.—KITCHEN, DINING-ROOM, FRONT and back parlor, and three bedrooms, in No. 18 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., to a respectable family; rent low. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE MODERN-FINISHED THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 193 East 12th-st., in excellent order. Also, No. 241 10th-st.; rent, $400. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 138 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

ENTIRE 1ST-FLOOR TO LET.—RENT $18, to a respectable family; location very convenient to business; in the private house No. 365 East 10th-st., near the Square; one room more if wanted.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE SMALL three-story house, No. 78 West 36th-st., near the 6th-av., completely furnished; can be seen from 12 to 3. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A strictly private family; also, several desirable houses for sale. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a two-story and basement house, pleasantly situated in the IXth Ward; it has water and gas. Address V., Box No. 183 Times Office. Rent $250.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL-BUILT house No. 222 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 86 Beaver-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET UP TOWN—To a small and respectable family; all modern improvements. Address Post-office Box No. 3,731.

FOR SOME LIGHT BUSINESS.—TO LET, first floor, (2 rooms,) over the drug-store, corner of Houston and McDougal sts. Inquire in the drug-store.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MASONIC.—TO RENT—THE HOLLAND LODGE Rooms, No. 8 Union-place—first and third Tuesdays. Inquire of GEO. SKINNER, at the rooms.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; $300, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

MONDAY, 20th inst., will be offered for sale the NEWEST GOODS OF THE SEASON.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE D'ETE, at $2 50.
EXTRA RICH CHENE SILKS, at [illegible]
at [illegible]
PLAIDED SILKS, all colors, at 90c. and $1, worth $1 25.
ALL SILK FOULARDS, NEW PLAIDS, at $1, worth $1 25.

BAREGE GRENADINE, the finest quality, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

NEW STRIPED AND PLAIDED GAUZE AND GRENADINE.

ALPACA, very fine qualities in FRENCH, GRAY, CUIR, NANKIN, &c., &c.

A NEW TISSUE MADE OF PURE TIBET AND SILK, EXTRAORDINARILY BEAUTIFUL, PLAIN COLORS, such shades which cannot be imitated.

BAZIN DE BAGNERS FOR HOUSE-DRESSES, SEA-SHORE AND GARDENS.

LEGRAIN, No. 759 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OPEN AND OFFER FOR SALE THEIR NEW STYLES OF
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT FRENCH MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS AND ROTONDES,
WILL BE OPENED FOR SALE THIS DAY AT THE
VILLE DE PARIS.
GEO. CAREY, NO. 475 BROADWAY.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDEMAIDS' WREATHS,
Flowers and Feathers,
Hoop Skirts and Bonnet-Frames.
No. 759 Broadway.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
Long Black.
Square Red—narrow borders.
Long White—antique.
Square Black.
Long Red—light borders.
Square White—elegant.
Striped Squares.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 2d door below Amity-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
We will offer for sale our immense stock at a great reduction for the balance of this month, as we move to No. 765 Broadway on 1st of May.
GAYNOR, No. 666 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.
Reduction in prices. 4,000 dozens Black, White and Light colors, at 65c., worth $1 25; 1,000 dozens worked backs, reduced to $1; 400 dozens, plain colors, reduced to 90c. N. B.—All the Hosiery and Undergarments reduced, and 25c. a pair off all the celebrated makes of Kid Gloves. Children's Kid Gloves, 50c. At ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 663 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 60 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also Misses' Waists, Skirts, Pads, Stools, Lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, Laces and Trimmings for Ladies' Undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Braids, Buttons, Bugle Trimming, &c. No. 380 Broadway, near 13th-st.

A CHOICE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods, of the newest shapes and styles, is now offered to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity, at the lowest cash prices, at Mrs. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETING.—BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY Ingrain, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, &c.; in great variety, from auction, at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 30. Location, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Board and tuition $160 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select Boarding and Day School, affording superior home accommodations, with the highest educational advantages. Summer session commences April 22. For Circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau-st., and No. 374 Broadway.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS. Established 1846. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Circulars forwarded upon request.
H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.

The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. MITCHELL, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. G. BARTON, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. MINER, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. SKIDDY, Stamford, Conn.
T. DAVENPORT, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. FERGUSON, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c., &c.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq., New-York.
GEO. W. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York.
G. HEINEKEN, Esq., New-York.
E. QUINTARD, Esq., New-York; &c., &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. (FOR BOTH SEXES.)—The Military Department is under the charge of Col. GEORGE PATTEN, a graduate of West Point, and author of works on Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Tactics. Board and Tuition in common English and military drill, $50 33. Address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Terms, $270 per annum. The Spring session begins April 20. In no case is more than one pupil put into a bedroom. This limits the number of pupils. Send for a circular.
C. B. WARRING, Principal.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—SUPERIOR advantages secured in this school; conducted by a successful teacher of many years' experience, 25 miles from the City; ages from seven to 14 preferred; two vacancies; terms reasonable. Address C. M., No. 2 Park-row.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn. Terms, $140 per annum. For further information, apply to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, May 4. For reference and circulars, apply to Mrs. E. M. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

NEXT TERM OF REDDING INSTITUTE, Connecticut, will commence May 6. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. D. SANFORD, A. M.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess of young children; can teach music and English, with the rudiments of the French language; would like very much such a situation in California; satisfactory references given. Address L. K. W., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

TO SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES.—A FRENCH gentleman, born in Paris, speaks English, experienced teacher in French and drawing, wants a situation in a school or family; terms moderate; no objection to go in the country. Address A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, music, drawing, oil-painting and French, desires a situation as governess in a private family. The best of references given. Salary $175. Address M. J. M., Box No. 312, Pennington, N. J.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—REV. WILLIAM [illegible], of [illegible], Pastor-elect of the [illegible] Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., will preach SABBATH MORNING, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, and will be installed on the evening of the same day. Exercises for the evening as follows: Sermon, by Rev. J. [illegible], of the Collegiate Church. Charge to Pastor, by Rev. T. C. [illegible], D. D. Charge to People, by Rev. Dr. LORD, of Harlem.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings daily, at No. 133 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Circle, Thursday, at 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½. Admittance to Circle 25 cents.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The annual Missionary meeting on behalf of this Society will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President New-York Sunday-School Union, will preside. Addresses by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Rev. J. G. FLETCHER and Rev. J. T. DURYEA. All are cordially invited to attend.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SABBATH, at 7½ P. M., in First Reformed Dutch Church in Jersey City, to aid in giving religious reading to the army and navy by the Board of Publication. Addresses may be expected from Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, late a Chaplain in the army; Rev. Dr. JUNKIN, father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, and perhaps others. A collection will be taken. It will be a meeting of deep interest. All are invited to attend.

APRIL 19.—"LEXINGTON AND BALTIMORE, with their lessons for us." Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. He will preach in the EVENING, in the same place, a sermon in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This Church will continue to hold their regular services at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., until the erection of their Chapel, for which preparations are nearly completed. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening a sermon to young men.

THE INAUGURATING SERVICES OF THE First Baptist Mariners' Church, in Oliver-st. Meeting-house, near Chatham-square, takes place on SUNDAY. Historical discourse by the Pastor, Rev. IRA R. STEWARD, at 10½ A. M. Sermons by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., at 3 P. M., and Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach a sermon to young men, in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, (corner of St. John's Park,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Work and Mission of Christian Associations.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School and Missionary Society connected with Union Dutch Reformed Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., will be held SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church, April 19, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ELLS, from Brooklyn, and Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will be present. All friends of Sabbath schools are invited to be present.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEfore the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, by the Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, A. M., Chaplain of the College, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 19. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, April 19: MORNING service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING service in French; sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, of St. James, at 7½ o'clock.

A DIVINE SPIRITUAL MEETING WILL be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Samaritan Healing Institute, No. 345 6th-av., between Broadway and 4th-av. A highly developed inspirational medium will be present and give a lecture. Admittance 10 cents.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION—HELD in Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Rev. J. STANLEY D'ORSAY will preach in the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Sons of God.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

THE CAUSE OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be presented at the Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Pierrepont and Clinton sts., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, by Hon. C. C. LEIGH (just returned from Port Royal,) Rev. Dr. RAYMOND and Rev. D. C. HAYNES. All are invited.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Wooster-st.—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will deliver the second lecture of the course on *The Inspiration of the Scriptures*, on SUNDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Structure and Texture of the Scriptures.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E. N. Y. District, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. WM. OSTRANDER of New-York Conference. Seats free. Strangers most cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—REV. GEO. JUNKIN, D. D., late President of Washington College, Virginia, will deliver the fifth of the course, in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance in Greene-st., on SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will deliver the next sermon in this series in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Man in the Future World.*

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon will be preached before this Association, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., by Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 19, at 7½ o'clock.

CHARLES C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will present a subject of interest to Christian families, left destitute by the removal of their churches, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Everybody welcome.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. E. SEARLES will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. CURTIS at 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and Prayer-meeting on Friday evening. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. J. FLETCHER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the subject postponed from last Sabbath—*Did the Apostolic Churches hold to a Community of Goods?*

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-ST.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. S. FITCH, of the New-York Conference, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ADAM POE, D. D., of Cincinnati. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. ELLIOTT D. TOMKINS, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Preaching in this house TO-DAY, (Sunday,) 19th inst., by Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER, of Norwich, Conn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-ST.—Regular "Children's Services," every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to Five Points.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—THE Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor of the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, will preach SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel, on 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

REV. SAMUEL J. KNAPP WILL REPEAT, by request, his sermon on the *Prospect and Retrospect of the Dying Christian*, LORD'S DAY MORNING, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, East 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at each service.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF THE JUDGMENT, will give expositions of the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who would prepare to meet the Coming One are invited to hear. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ P. M. Rev. P. WEAVER will preach at 3 P. M. The public invited; seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER JACK will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D., of Cincinnati, (editor of the *Ladies' Repository*,) will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY EXercises of the Sabbath School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will occur on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25c. for adults; children, [illegible].

REV. RALPH HOYT WILL REPEAT his discourse on the *Resurrection*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at Good Shepherd Church, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. KREBS will preach on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening. The public are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] SUNDAY, April 19, [illegible] A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (EPISCOPAL). [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NO. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863.

In continuation of the system of monthly auction sales, this Company will offer at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 39 and 41 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

[illegible] all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depots, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of May next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the [illegible] during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, as far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year (Sundays excepted,) requiring but twelve hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the trade and consumers, whose cooperation is respectfully invited. C. E. ROBERT, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, and under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal Southern District New-York,

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock,

At Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Cargo of steamer SCOTIA, consisting of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
DRUGS,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, April 14, at our office, No. 139 Wall-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, whereon said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation: and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose; and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,660.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, STERLING SILVER, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 20, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 433 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in figured satin, rosewood arm and reception chairs, marble-top cabinets, lined with satinwood; etageres, rosewood piano-forte, cover and stool; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and carved fancy tables, marble and bronze clocks, rosewood library bookcase, couch and chairs in reps, walnut and mahogany extension tables, walnut buffet, dining and arm chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, [illegible] hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Voltaire chairs, wardrobes, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, broadcloth reps and lace curtains, bronze chandeliers, large assortment of China and glassware, sterling silver pitchers, goblets, castor decanters, waiters, &c., Wilton, velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, one iron safe, Herring's make.

Auctioneers' office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 47 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

WEST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The handsome first-class 4-story high-stoop house and lot No. 47 West 35th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House in good order, 21.8x55; contains the improvements; in first-class in every respect; lot 21.8x98.9. A large portion of the purchase money can remain, if desired. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rosewood pianoforte, mirrors, &c., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 East 32d-st., near 5th-av., the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order by Newhouse, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in figured reps; elegant marble-top etageres with mirrors; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, made by Gale; marble-top pier, centre and fancy tables; Voltaire and Turkish chairs; elegant carved rosewood French bedsteads, armoire à glace, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, enameled bedroom suites, spring beds, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant walnut library bookcase, library tables, couches and chairs; fine carved walnut extension tables, marble-top buffet, dining chairs in reps, rosewood hall-stand and chairs, reps and lace curtains, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, China and glass ware; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on Monday, at Auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 355 LOTS—ON some of the most desirable avenues and streets in the City of New-York, and very valuable water fronts, being part of the real estate of James Chesterman, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, without reserve, by order of Geo. Chesterman, Executor, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 21, 22 and 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above 355 lots, descriptive catalogues of which may now be had, and book maps on or before the 16th inst., at their office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Parties wishing to purchase real estate are particularly requested to examine this desirable property before the day of sale. Every lot put up will be positively sold without any reservation. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage from one to five years at 6 per cent.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 465 BROOME-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BROOME-ST.—The valuable lot, with the building thereon, No. 465 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. Lot is 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet east side, and 100 feet 3 inches west side.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

NINTH-ST.—The handsome house and lease of lot No. 112 9th-st., south side, near Broadway. House is four stories, brick, high stoop, 24x50 feet, in fair order, and contains all the improvements. Lot 26 by half the block. Leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 18 years to run; ground rent $260 per annum. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 23d April inst., at the Corral, near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of condemned horses and mules as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. (Signed,) CH. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

J. C. McGUIRE & Co., Auctioneers.

E. T. WELLS, Auctioneer—No. 47 Murray-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.—E. T. WELLS will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture [illegible]

[illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 23d instant, for furnishing, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.: For delivery on the 6th of May next.

[illegible] pounds first-quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, [illegible] full-hooped oak barrels, with iron hoops, [illegible] free from rust or stain.

[illegible] barrels of first-quality NEW EXTRA MESS BEEF. The meats to be packed in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

Five barrels to be examined as a sample before accepting the bids, and to be retained until all shall be delivered.

[illegible] pounds first-quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES. To be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn as may be designated.

[illegible] pounds of first-quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openings, &c., to conform to standard samples, which can be examined at this office; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds each; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

2,000 bushels of first-quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well screened and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

375 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in tight half barrels, like samples, to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

46,250 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

12,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

84,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full-chop samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

12,500 pounds carefully selected TEA, in half chests, ½ Greens & Souchong, ¼ Oolong; boxes to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and Chop-marks to accompany the usual samples. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

162,500 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty three grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one troy ounce, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

21,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

65,000 pounds of good hard SOAP. Bidders to give the location of their manufactories.

1,050 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

6,250 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in cypress half-barrels, with pine heads and at least four iron hoops.

100,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

300 ten-gallon kegs mixed PICKLES, composition of which to be stated in proposals.

5,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-four pounds.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

For delivery on the 11th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 18th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 25th of May, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper.

Small samples to accompany proposals for all articles except meats.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States. The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchases, is required on each package of every article.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights signed by a professional Public Weigher must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Proposers whose bids are not accepted are requested to send for their samples on TUESDAY, 28th instant.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 30th March, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, the following:

CLOTHING.

Hats.
Caps.
Shirts.
Drawers.
Stockings.
Shoes.
Boots.
Trowsers—mounted.
Blankets.
Water-proof Blankets, (Philadelphia Pattern, to be used also as Shelter Tents.)
Ponchos.
Haversacks.
Canteens.

EQUIPAGE.

Hospital Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Wall Tents, Flies, Poles and Pins.
Shelter Tents.
Axes.
Hatchets.
Spades.
Pickaxes.
Camp Kettles.
Standards.
Guidons.
Ax Handles.
Hatchet Handles.
Mess Pans.
Pickax Handles.
Drums.
Fifes.
Sets of Regimental Books.
Sets of Company Books.

Samples of which may be seen at this office. All articles to be inspected by a sworn Inspector, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which deliveries can be made by them.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing, (here insert the articles named in the bid,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th day of April, 1863, for furnishing to the Signal Department the following articles:

300 Three hundred Telescopes, complete.
200 Two hundred Marine Glasses, complete.
250 Two hundred and fifty Compasses.
40 Forty Telescopes, extra size, with stands.

The first delivery to be made about the 15th day of June, 1863, or as soon thereafter as Government may direct; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August, 1863.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Proposals from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees, and directed to Signal Officer of the Army and indorsed "Proposals for Field Signal Equipments."

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court, or of the United States district attorney.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed for the public interest to accept them.

Models will be on exhibition at the office of the Signal Officer for fifteen (15) days from date.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)

A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

$3, $3 50, $4 AND $4 50.—SHOES AND GAITERS. At JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M., of May 11, 1863, for all Iron and Bronze-work, &c., required for the Treasury Extension, [illegible]

Bidders must submit descriptions of the safes they propose to furnish, accompanied by drawings showing the mode of construction, and full-size sections of the material used. Also, schedules of prices, with prices attached, and the price per superficial foot, including doors and all necessary fixtures, at which safes of extra size to those mentioned in the schedule will be furnished and put in place. The safes to be delivered when required, and the prices named in the bids must cover all charges, except freight, and the actual traveling expenses in those cases when the safes require to be put in place by the contractor.

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is able to perform the contract, and that he will accept it if awarded to him.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement in all respects.

Locks will be furnished by the Department, but must be put on by the contractor for safes.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Safes."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INVITED to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the prices at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-STREET.

Will receive subscriptions to the United States Six Per Cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive Bonds of date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5-20 Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1863.

Deposits of United States Legal Tender Notes are received at this office as a temporary loan, to remain at least thirty (30) days, and payable at any time thereafter, at the expiration of ten (10) days' notice, together with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. in like money. From persons residing out of town, drafts on this City will be accepted in lieu of the notes themselves.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP. 1863.

THE NEW ISSUE, IN SUMS TO SUIT. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW-YORK, April 14, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE DIRECTORS of the Merchants' Insurance Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for one year, viz.:

C. V. B. Ostrander,	Ebenezer Beadleston,
Joseph S. Barker,	Ely Hopcock,
G. W. Burnham,	David Hagie,
Levi Apgar,	Crowel Adams,
D. R. Martin,	Wm. Hustace,
C. D. Van Wagenen,	Jeremiah Robins,
Walter W. Concklin,	M. A. Hopcock,
Benjamin S. Taylor,	Joseph M. Brown,
Nathaniel Weed,	Chas. Burckhalter,
Henry A. Kerr,	Wm. Martin,

John F. Papke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, C. V. B. OSTRANDER was unanimously reelected President, and J. S. BARKER Vice-President.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1865, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as may be presented at this office, between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, April 1, 1863.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., to act on business of importance.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 23d inst. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 13 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—$3,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 8 per cents, due in 1883, coupons January and July, not entitled to the Sinking Fund, issued in exchange for the bonds of Chicago and Aurora Railroad Company. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR *per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be* paid at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York, on the 22d day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Dividends remaining unpaid on the 1st day of June will, after that date, be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in sight exchange on New-York.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., COR. 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DEFORMED LIMBS.—DR. MANN IS TREATING successfully deformed feet, hip disease, curvature of the spine, contracted knees and paralysis, at No. 23 West 31st-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-TWO YEARS of age, good-looking, of an amiable disposition, and bearing an excellent character, is desirous of opening a correspondence with some young lady of a similar disposition, with ultimate intentions to matrimony. Wealth no object. Address S. R. B., Box No. 4,386 P. O.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 530 Broadway.

NOTICE.—NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO make collections for me without holding my written authority. DAVID H. MADDEN, Wine Merchant, No. 46 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA. THREE MORE PERFORMANCES.

Prior to the final close of the present German season and out of respect to the inhabitants of Brooklyn, who have displayed so much interest in German Opera, Mr. Anschutz has resolved on producing during the coming week

THREE NEW OPERAS,

Never before given in Brooklyn, and reflecting different styles to those already heard, viz.:

On MONDAY, April 20,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The ever fresh and delightful work by Auber.

On WEDNESDAY, April 22,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mehul's exquisite lyric moulding of the beautiful and touching Scriptural story.

On FRIDAY, April 24,
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
Nicholai's world-known and celebrated comic opera.

These works will be produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and stage effects, and in some cases with large auxiliary assistance in the choral and terpsichorean departments. It is hoped that they will prove acceptable to a Brooklyn audience.

The Ticket-office for the sale of seats will open this morning, when seats for the three nights may be secured.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.

Positively the last Concert of the great Pianist,
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 20, at
IRVING HALL,
which event will be doubly attractive from the fact that the following distinguished lady artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:

MISS FANNIE RIDDELL,
Soprano, her first appearance, pupil of Signor Rondinella.
MISS EUGENIE BARNETCHE,
Pianist, her sixth appearance.
MISS LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA,
Pianist, her second appearance.
MISS ERMINIA CARRERE,
Pianist, of New-Orleans, her first appearance at the Gottschalk Concerts.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Signor ABELLA.................Conductor

Signor Rondinella will accompany Miss Riddell.

During the evening Mr. Gottschalk will perform, with Miss Barnetche, Miss Carrere and Miss Krolikowska, a transcription of Wagner's

MARCH FROM TANNHAUSER,
For four Pianos.

Mr. Gottschalk will also perform, with Miss Carrere,
THALBERG'S DUET ON NORMA,
For two Pianos.

Mr. Wm. Castle will sing Gottschalk's celebrated
"MOUNTAINEER'S SONG."

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at Irving Hall.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Immense success of the revival of Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Originally produced at this Theatre, where it ran upwards of 12 weeks, to crowded houses, with Miss LAURA KEENE and all the principal members of her company in the cast. All the original music by THOMAS BAKER, and its marvelous scenic effects. It will be repeated MONDAY, April 20, 1863, together with (first time here) a splendid farce, entitled
THE JOLLY JACK TARS.
Fanny Trannion.................Miss LAURA KEENE.
AND A STRONG CAST.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1863.
NOS INTIMES,
(Original of Bosom Friends,)
Comedie in four acts, by M. Victorien Sardou.
Doors open at 6¾; Curtain raised at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, April 23—Extra performance,
BENEFIT OF M. PAUL JUIGNET.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 633 Broadway.

COTOPAXI,
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, SALESMAN OR CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man of correct principles and good business habits, and who has had a business experience of four years in this City, and can give good City reference, a situation as assistant book-keeper, salesman or clerk, in some respectable mercantile house. Salary not so much an object as a good permanent situation. Address A., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN, NATURALISTS.—Do you want a servant to go in the wild woods at Central New-York, with you?—one of more than 12 years' experience in the West. Understands camping, cooking, packing, cleaning guns, building fires, &c., &c. Address, for three days, TRAPPER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in a small family; the best references required as to character and capacity; liberal wages will be paid. Apply for two days, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 69 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—ONE ACQUAINTED with the lumber business can find a permanent situation, by applying at the lumber-yard, No. 6 Dock-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to E. A. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student to fill a vacancy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL IN Washington, now doing a good business, the proprietor being obliged to be away most of the time on other business. An active young man, with from $1,500 to $2,500, can secure one-half interest in the five years' lease, and a title to part of the furniture. Address, with *particulars, J. H. THOMAS, care of St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.*

AN ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED MAN WITH $3,000 capital, would like to connect himself with some cash business already established, or would accept a clerkship (hardware or iron business preferred) and loan his employer the above amount if necessary. Best reference given and required. Address L. S. H., Box No. 1881, New-York Post-office.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.

F. & L. MANY,
LATE MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
Locks, Knobs and Builders' Hardware,
Have removed from No. 40 John-st. to
No. 48 WARREN-ST.

DENTISTRY

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets inserted, $20. Vulcanite, $8. Gold fillings, $1. Silver and dentine, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA,
entitled
THE DARK CLOUD,
Now being acted at the St. James Theatre, London, with immense success will be produced,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
With New Scenery, Properties, Costumes, &c., &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½.
At each representation it will be succeeded by the laughter-provoking Farce,
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
The characters in each sustained by
THE BEST ARTISTIC TALENT IN AMERICA.
LAST WEEK OF MR. HARRISON,
Comic Impromptu Singer.
In addition to these Splendid Dramatic Attractions,
PETITE MINNIE WARREN,
The real Empress of Beauty, and the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
Will be exhibited at each performance, besides
APPEARING AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
on the platform in the main hall of the Museum.
THE BEARDED LADY,
a beautiful and accomplished lady, with
A BEARD LIKE A GENTLEMAN.
LAST WEEK
OF
MAST. HENDERSHOT, THE DRUMMER BOY.
ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEAL, AQUARIA, WAX FIGURES, &c.
GREAT NATIONAL DOG SHOW at the Museum commencing April 27.
GREAT NATIONAL BABY SHOW, commencing May 11. Prizes $5,000.

Those wishing to exhibit should secure circulars and certificates at an early day.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY, April 21,
Assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE VIVIER, Soprano, whose début at Irving Hall, New-York, was so eminently successful.
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, Contralto.
Mr. Wm. CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone. Also,
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, who will perform with Mr. Gottschalk his famous Trovatore Duet for two pianos.

Tickets 50c. Reserved, 25c. extra. Can be had at Pyle & Bros. drug-store, corner Fulton and Pierrepont, and at the Academy.

CAMILLA URSO,
THE CELEBRATED
LADY VIOLINIST,
will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
At Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 27.
Full particulars hereafter.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Drum Major D. GRAHAM, Seventh regiment, N. Y., at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1863, when the following artistes will appear: MADAME MARIA ABBOTT,
S. C. CAMPBELL,
HERR SCHREIBER,
HERR DREWES,
and the full band of the Seventh regiment, under the direction of Professor C. S. GRAFULLA. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal Hotels and music stores, and at the following places: P. Braisted's, No. 14 4th-av., Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place; Seventh regiment Armory, and at the Box Office on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, *No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.* T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1863.

The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 19th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.

WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 217 West 36th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VESSEL.—BY virtue of a bill of sale, dated the 18th day of April, 1860, executed by John Johnson to Thurlow Weed, Gilbert C. Davidson and W. G. Weed, and recorded in Custom-house at New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1860, in Book No. 31 B. S. E. V., at page 110, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the foot of North Ferry-st., in the City of Albany, the schooner called the ROBERT L. CROOKE, together with her sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto belonging. Dated April 14, 1863.

THURLOW WEED,
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM G. WEED.

REMOVALS.

BLAKE BRO'S. & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS,
ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF *warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.*

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 396 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 8th-av., 206 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S WATCH, WITH GOLD CHAIN attached, from No. 120 2d-av., by St. Mark's-place to Mr. Greene's store in 3d-av., near 9th st.; the watch was manufactured by Patek, Phillippe & Co., Geneva, for Tiffany & Co., No. 12,962, to wind up without a key; gold hunting-case, blue enameled, with points of gold; the chain is plain, English make. A suitable reward will be paid by owners in No. 120 2d-av., or by TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, on delivery.

LOST—IN A 6TH-AV. STAGE, OR ON BROADWAY, near Canal-st., a pocket-book containing $30. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 10 West 9th-st., or at No. 34 William-st., Room No. 5.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 600 Broadway, who keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York, is now preparing young men and boys who wish to enter business this season. Those prepared last year have now good situations, and command remunerative salaries.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.
TO-MORROW EVENING, (MONDAY,)
EIGHTH NIGHT OF
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW,
which has attracted a succession of the most densely crowded audiences ever assembled at this establishment, will be again given with its unequaled scenery, magnificent appointments and great original cast.
TUESDAY,
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN
and
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
WEDNESDAY—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
THURSDAY—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
FRIDAY—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
SATURDAY—MASKS AND FACES.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL WEEK
Of the young and beautiful
LUCILLE WESTERN.
On MONDAY EVENING, the 20th, being positively the last week of Miss WESTERN'S brilliant engagement, she will appear, by special desire, for the last time, in the character of
FRENCH SPY,
in Celeste's celebrated Military Spectacle of that title.
LUCILLE WESTERN.....as.....THE FRENCH SPY.
LUCILLE WESTERN.....as.....THE WILD ARAB BOY.
LUCILLE WESTERN.....as.....MATHILDE DE MERIC.
Introducing her grand pantomic scenes, dances and broadsword combat. The spectacle will be preceded by the charming comedietta of
A MORNING CALL.
Sir Edward Ardent..................Mr. L. P. Barrett.
Mrs. Chillington..................Miss Ada Clifton.
TUESDAY, 21st—BENEFIT OF L. P. BARRETT.

IRVING HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 19,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
Under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ, with the kind assistance of
Mme. JOHANNSEN,
Mme. BERTHA SCHELLER,
and Messrs. WM. DAEHLER and ROSE, supported by full chorus and Grand Orchestra of the German Opera, on which occasion
PRECIOSA,
Melodrama, by C. M. v. Weber, as arranged for Concert, will be performed; also Mozart's Symphony in G flat, Rossini's Overture, "Wilhelm Tell," etc., etc. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cts.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON.

The SIXTH and LAST SOIREE of the present season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., with the assistance of
Mr. AUGUST KREISSMANN, Tenor,
(His first appearance in New-York,)
and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM.

Mr. KREISSMANN will sing the "Dichterliebe," Opus 48, by Schumann, and several songs by Robert Franz.

The following instrumental works will be performed, viz.:

Concerto in C major, for two Pianos..................Bach
Adagio e Variazione, for Quartette, (by request)..Haydn
Quartette in C sharp minor, No. 14..................Beethoven

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Single tickets $1 each, or three tickets for $2. For sale at the door, and at the music stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 40 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED. WM. B. BRADBURY,

No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS'
EXCELSIOR
PIANO-FORTES,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
PIANOS MADE,
FOR SALE AND
TO LET,
No. 758 Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

A FEW MORE
MAGNIFICENT PIANOS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
AT
NO. 758 BROADWAY.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—SUPERIOR upright boudoir and square pianos, new and second-hand, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house, for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S UNEQUALED Piano-fortes, for sale at the Agency, No. 722 Broadway. A new supply just received—6⅔, 7 and 7⅓ octave.

LECTURES.

"THE DAY—THE CAUSE."

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, will speak on the above topic
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will also speak and introduce the lecturer.

MISS DICKINSON took a part in the recent election campaigns in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, speaking nightly to great crowds, whom she raised to a pitch of enthusiasm that was perfectly irresistible.

The proceeds of the lecture over expenses will be for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Sold at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Miller's, No. 511 Broadway.

Platform tickets 50 cents, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Standard Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

POPULAR PICTURES AT POPULAR PRICES.—Cartes de Visites at $2 per dozen; duplicates at $1 50, taken in cloudy or rainy weather, as well as in clear. Photographs painted in oil, Indian ink, or water colors, in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. CLARK'S Union Portrait Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1863, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY.

The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2.45 o'clock, landing both ways at Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port-Washington, Mount's & Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, until further notice.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER *MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 3.45 P.* M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with the New-Haven Railroad, for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport, and with all stations on the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, and with stages for New-Canaan, Wilton, Ridgefield. Time to Norwalk three hours; fare 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock. NIGHT LINE.—Steamer leaves at 11 o'clock, arriving at New-Haven in time for morning trains.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF INCLINED ENGINES, iron frames, 60-horse power. Also, a pair of locomotive boilers for same, with composition tubes. Also, 48 feet 5 inches shafting and hangers, with two fly wheels 8 feet diameter. Sold together, or separately. Inquire of W. A. LIGHTHALL, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale cheap, 4 slide lathes, nearly new; also, 1 Daniel's wood planer; a lot of hand-lathes, and various kinds of machinery and blacksmiths tools, now in the Matteawan Works. Inquire of MACKIN & HUSTIS, Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 25 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—2d floor.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Progress of the Broadway Railroad Bill—The Quarantine Bill—The Bill for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Passage of the Bill to Amend the Metropolitan Police Act—Conference on the New-York Harbor Defence Bill—The Railroad to the Wilderness—The Dummy Bill Passed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 17, 1863.

The progress of the Broadway Railroad bill in the House is not so rapid as its friends desired or expected. It was made the special order for yesterday, 4 P. M., when an unusually full house came together. After a good deal of preliminary sharp skirmishing, during which the Yeas and Nays were several times called by the opponents of the bill, Mr. DARROW opened a battery, into the jaws of which, with singular lack of generalship, its supporters marched deliberately. The ninth joint rule requires that whenever more than ten bills are ready for a third reading, the House shall proceed to read them. In reply to the inquiry of Mr. DARROW, the Speaker said there were more than ten bills ready for a third reading, whereupon Mr. DARROW demanded the enforcement of the ninth joint rule. There was no alternative—the Speaker had no discretion. Mr. T. C. FIELDS moved to suspend. This required two-thirds. On this the ayes and noes were demanded, and the result was—ayes 50, noes 58. And so the House refused to suspend, and proceeded under the joint rule, but very soon adjourned. "Some one has blundered" was felt, particularly by supporters of Broadway, to be as significant as when the remark was made on a more important occasion.

Two very important bills were passed by the Senate, to wit: the first, to define the powers and duties of the Health Officer, and to locate the Quarantine of the port of New-York; the second, to provide for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, which appropriates $250,000. The main features of both of these bills I have heretofore given. The last named has been amended so as to obviate some of the objections urged by the United States Sanitary Committee. I am convinced, however, that such a law will prove to be not only an unnecessary expense, but mischievous in its practical operation. The Quarantine act is one of the most important measures before the Legislature at its present Session. In addition to defining the powers and duties of the Health Officer, it provides for a new Quarantine establishment in the Lower Bay of New-York, besides hospital ships, warehouses, &c.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, which has for so long a time awaited an uncertain fate in the House, passed this morning. The prime object is alleged to be, to divide the Commissioners, and, consequently, the Police force, between the two parties. I do not think the House had any definite idea of what the Bill really was, this general understanding being deemed sufficient.

The New-York Harbor defence bill will go to a Committee of Conference, the main difference being on the amount, the House wanting $1,000,000, the Senate $500,000.

The earnest friends of the measure extending a helping hand to the railroad into the northern part of the State—"into the wilderness," in the precise language of the bill—were gratified to-day in seeing it through both branches, and on its way to the Governor. The "Mohawk Valley and Piseco Railroad" had previously passed, and a bit of fun had over the free tickets so kindly and promptly issued, contracting to convey the holders thereof, "with hunting and fishing tackle," to an indefinite destination in the John Brown Tract.

The Senate returned to the House the Supply bill, with a message that they had made *eighty-three* amendments thereto, and asking for a Committee of Conference. Mr. DARROW, the faithful and able Chancellor of the House, was placed at the head of the Committee, and the joint auxiliary will doubtless have a good time of it.

That which has been familiarly denominated the "Dummy" bill, providing that the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company may use the dummy engine to the city line of Brooklyn, and in Atlantic-street during certain hours, has passed both Houses. It provides that the sum paid under the act closing the Atlantic tunnel shall be paid back.

The House bill, empowering the Mayor and Comptroller of New-York City to appoint Marshals, was lost in the Senate, and a motion to reconsider lies on the table.

The House gave between forty and fifty bills a third reading in the space of about two hours this morning, thus clearing the calendar. The ninth joint rule is not likely to be operative at once.

The announcement of the bill "to enlarge the State Prisons" was made the occasion for some remarks by certain indecorous individuals, as though such a bill could, by any possibility, have the slightest significance in connection with this Legislature. The prevalent air of dignity, the sense of rectitude and patriotic fidelity of the House, promptly frowned down this exhibition of malice and slander.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 18.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Authorizing Courts of Oyer and Terminer to grant new trials. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to criminal statistics in New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County. A majority report.

Incorporating the Anglo-African Bank.

Establishing a Board of Officers for the First division National Guards. Ordered to a third reading.

Relative to oyster planting in the town of Hempstead.

Incorporating the Olive Benevolent Society. Ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to county officers.

Relative to the Malden Railroad.

Reimbursing the Manhattan Company; the money expended for gold to pay the interest on the State debt.

For the relief of the Antwerp Literary Institute.

Mr. MURPHY's Quarantine bill.

Appropriating certain waters for the use of the Clinton Prison.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Loan and Improvement Company. Lost. A motion to reconsider tabled.

The Harlem Railroad New-York Depot bill. Lost. A motion to reconsider tabled.

Mr. MUNROE offered concurrent resolutions, authorizing the Superintendent of the Banking Department to inquire into the condition of Savings Banks, and what institutions of this nature are directly connected with banks of issue, and report to the next Legislature. Laid over under the rule.

The bill providing for compensation to members of the New-York Council was ordered to a third reading; also the Oswego Weigh-lock bill; also the bill to improve Oak Orchard Creek; also the bill to raise the head of the feeder of the Oil Creek Reservoir; also the bill providing for canal bridges at West Troy, Rochester, Mt. Morris and Nunda. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Incorporating the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

Sundry individual claim bills.

The bill amending the Excise law was reported favorably. It fixes the price of a license at from $15 to $50, and permits two Commissioners to act in the absence of the third one.

Mr. TOBEY introduced a bill relative to proof of recording conveyances of vessels in the Custom-house.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 18.

The bill to prevent the small pox was recommitted.

BILLS PASSED.

Appropriating the proceeds of the Congregational Land Grant to the People's College, by a vote of 69 to 40.

Amending the statutes relative to writs in criminal cases.

Relative to arrears of taxes and assessments in the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Market Savings Bank, New-York.

Providing for the location of lands granted by Congress and raising scrip.

Conferring additional powers on Boards of Supervisors.

Authorizing the Neptune Insurance Company to tax fire and inland navigation risks.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the bill allowing soldiers to vote was taken up.

On motion of Mr. DEAN, an amendment was adopted limiting the bill to the time of war, insurrection or rebellion.

After a six hours' debate the bill was ordered to a third reading, and a resolution was adopted to take the final vote on the passage of the bill on Wednesday at noon.

It was also agreed to take at the same time a final vote on the concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution to enable the soldiers to vote.

The Quarantine bill, the bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, and the bill establishing a Law Library in Brooklyn, were made the special order for Monday.

Mr. DEAN introduced a bill taxing the entire capital stock, notes, &c., of banks [illegible] may be known [illegible]. Adjourned.

The Callicot Investigation.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee appointed by this House to investigate the charges of official misconduct, preferred against Hon. Theophilus C. Callicot, Speaker of the Assembly, by Hon. Thomas C. Field, a member of this House, respectfully

REPORT:

That they entered upon the discharge of the unpleasant duty assigned them with a full appreciation of the responsibility of the position they were called upon to assume. While they have been animated by a sincere desire to render entire justice to the accused, and claim to have been ever regardful of his rights, they have also endeavored to vindicate the honor, the dignity and the integrity of this body by bringing to light, so far as in their power, all the facts pertinent to the case under consideration.

The undersigned commenced this investigation impressed with the belief that the House desired a searching inquiry into the charges made against the Speaker, and was desirous that equal justice should be done to all parties, in order that the member suffering under the imputations made against him, might be fully exculpated if innocent, or properly punished if guilty. They did not regard it in their province to act either as counsel to shield an offender from the consequences of official misconduct, or as partisans whose effort it should be to make innocence appear like guilt. Acting in good faith under this belief, and influenced by these motives, they have found themselves necessitated, in the course of this investigation, to differ with the majority of the Committee upon questions involving the scope of the inquiry, and the admission or rejection of evidence.

At the outset, when the question arose as to the limit of the investigation, the Committee unanimously decided that, under the resolution adopted by the House, the examination should be confined to the charges relating to the official conduct of the accused during the present session, and unanimously resolved to strike out all the charges of corruption prior to that date.

After the Committee had unanimously agreed thus to limit the investigation, the counsel for the accused moved to further restrict the inquiry by striking out specifications five, six, seven and eight, of charge ninth, alleging that the votes and official action of the Speaker had been governed by the consideration of his election to the office of Speaker, a position of advantage and profit; and also charge eighth, which was as follows:

CHARGE EIGHTH.—Bribery and corruption as a Member of the Assembly.

The majority of the Committee ruled to sustain the motion, and thus further limit the investigation, from which ruling the minority dissented, and stated their reasons in writing.

The minority of the Committee, in arriving at the conclusion that it is "corrupt and criminal" for a Member of Assembly to accept and take the office of Speaker with an agreement and understanding that his vote or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any particular side of any question in consideration of such office, are guided in their judgment by the words of the statute, which declares that "every member of the Assembly who shall accept any gift, thing of value or advantage, or furnish the same, under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or who shall directly or indirectly demand, require, propose to receive, receive, or entertain any negotiation or proposition for any such gift, thing of value or advantage, as a consideration, or motive for his official vote, action or influence, shall, upon conviction, be forever disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the Constitution or laws of this State, shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished in a State Prison not exceeding ten years, or a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court."

It is an evasion to claim that a vote directed by considerations of personal advantage and profit to the voter is not corrupt within the meaning of the statute, because it is cast in pursuance of "the law of the land."

Every vote cast in the Legislature is cast in pursuance of "the law of the land." "The law of the land" makes it the duty of a member to vote on one side or the other of every question that arises, when he is present. But when a member's vote or action is turned from one side to the other by a bribe, although he votes and acts in pursuance of "the law of the land," he, nevertheless, brings himself within the grasp of the penal statute, and exposes himself to the penalty of corruption.

The undersigned, entertaining these views of the ruling of the majority of the Committee, felt it to be their duty to protest and did protest against this limitation of the investigation—as in fact a suppression of a portion of the inquiry, with which the Committee had been charged by the House. And they now call the attention of the House to this restriction upon the investigation, and state it as a reason why the result of the Committee's labors does not present the full revelation of all the circumstances connected with the charges in question, which the House, in ordering the investigation, and the people of the State, had a right to expect.

Under the ruling of the majority of the Committee, as above set forth, there still remained to be investigated the grave charge that the accused had received the sum of $1,200, upon an understanding that his official action was to be influenced thereby—a charge embracing two points of inquiry—first, the fact of the payment of the money; and, second, the consideration or understanding upon which it was paid. The first point involved a simple matter of fact; the second a question which usually had to be determined from surrounding circumstances, rather than by direct proof of a formal corrupt agreement.

The first witness produced on the part of the people was Mr. Hope, of Brooklyn, who proved that Mr. T. C. Callicot had been for some time indebted to Mrs. Woods, a widow lady residing in Brooklyn, in the sum of about $1,300, for certain bank stock, the property of Mrs. Woods; that about the time Mr. Callicot was presented as a Speaker of this House, the witness came to Albany and applied to Mr. Callicot for payment of this amount, informing him that he had a document in his possession which he should make use of if the money was not paid. This document, it afterward appeared, was addressed to Hon. T. C. Fields and related to the transaction between Mr. Callicot and Mrs. Woods. Mr. Callicot offered Mr. Hope, in settlement of the claim, the sum of $300 in cash, and an order upon the Clerk of the Assembly for $300, in anticipation of his pay as a member, informing him that he had no more money at his command. Mr. Hope refused the offer, and insisted upon the payment of the whole amount due to Mrs. Woods. Mr. Callicot solicited delay, promising to raise the amount in a few days. Subsequently Mr. Hope called, by Mr. Callicot's appointment, at his room in Congress Hall, and was informed that he should soon receive the money. Shortly afterward Mr. Hamilton Harris, of this city, a member of the Republican State Committee, called at Mr. Callicot's room, when the witness was requested to withdraw for a few minutes. He retired to the hall, leaving Mr. Harris and Mr. Callicot together in the room. In about five minutes Mr. Harris came out, and Mr. Hope returned to the room, when Mr. Callicot immediately paid him the sum of $1,300, taking his receipt in full and requesting him not to say anything about it and not to make the transaction public.

Mr. Hamilton Harris was then examined as a witness on the part of the People, and testified that, at Mr. Callicot's request, he called upon him on the 19th of January; that he had then no personal acquaintance with Mr. Callicot; that upon learning from Mr. Callicot the character of Mrs. Woods' demand, he advised its settlement, and Mr. Callicot told him he thought he could borrow the money; that he called upon Mr. Callicot the following day, and was informed by him that he could not obtain the money; and that thereupon he, Mr. Harris, without, as he alleges, knowing anything about the pecuniary condition of Mr. Callicot, and without any request from him, offered to loan him the $1,200 as an act of "encouragement," and did on the 21st of January loan, as he alleges, the $1,200 to Mr. Callicot, taking his note, payable to his own order, on demand, without any other security.

One of the important questions before the Committee, in the opinion of the undersigned, was whether this transaction was a *bona fide* transaction, and so regarded and understood by the parties interested, or whether the money was paid by Mr. Harris, and received by Mr. Callicot, to influence the official conduct of the latter.

It appeared in evidence that Mr. Harris is, and was at the time of the transaction before mentioned, a member of the Republican Union State Central Committee, and of the Executive Committee; that Senator Henry R. Low is, and was at the same time, Chairman of that Committee, and that Isaac Sherman, of New-York City, is and was its Treasurer; and there was produced before the Committee, by Mr. Sherman, a draft in the words and figures following:

$1,200 ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1863.

To Isaac Sherman, Esq., Treasurer, Hanover Square, New-York.

Pay to the order of Hamilton Harris, Esq., twelve hundred dollars.

H. R. LOW, Chairman.

BEN. FIELD, Secretary.

Endorsed—HAM. HARRIS, THURLOW WEED.

Pay to the order of the Merchants Bank, New-York.

R. H. KING, President.

Received payment,

Merchant's Bank.

And written across the face: "Paid Jan. 22, 1863."

The prosecution offered to prove that the money received upon this draft was the money paid to Mr. Callicot by Mr. Harris, to whose order the draft was drawn, and that the money was not a *bona fide* loan from Mr. Harris to Mr. Callicot, but was paid out of the funds of the Republican State Central Committee, through its officers, to Mr. Callicot as part of a consideration or bribe to influence his official action and votes as a member and Speaker of this Assembly.

This evidence was objected to by the counsel for the accused, and the majority of the Committee sustained the objections, and the undersigned minority dissented from this decision. After the payment of this money to Mr. Callicot by Mr. Harris had been proved, and after the draft for the same amount, drawn by Hon. H. R. Low, to the order of Mr. Harris, had been produced in evidence, this minority felt that they could not fully discharge their duty, and carry out what they believed to be the desire of this House, without thoroughly investigating every circumstance connected with the transaction. A bribe is never paid or received openly, and without some attempt at concealment, for its payment and acceptance render both parties amenable to the criminal law. The money paid to corrupt a public officer is usually given in the form of a loan or present.

The minority of the Committee have not arrived at the conclusion which they are called upon to submit to this House, without feelings of painful regret. But the duty they owe to the House and to the people demands that they should not suffer personal considerations to interfere with their action in a matter of such vast importance to the welfare of the State.

The evidence allowed to be taken has established these leading facts: That Mr. Callicot, while a member of this House, received from Mr. Hamilton Harris, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, an organization theretofore politically opposed to Mr. Callicot, the sum of twelve hundred dollars. That when Mr. Harris advanced this money to Mr. Callicot, he had no previous personal acquaintance with him, had no knowledge of his pecuniary circumstances, and received from him no security for the repayment of the alleged loan. That a draft for the same amount, twelve hundred dollars, was drawn by Hon. H. R. Low, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made payable to the order of Mr. Hamilton Harris, negotiated in this city, and paid in New-York on the 22d of January, by Mr. Isaac Sherman, the Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, out of the funds of said Committee.

The draft drawn by Hon. H. R. Low bears date the 15th day of January, 1863. On the following morning, the 16th of January, Mr. Callicot was nominated by the Republican party as Speaker, and, for the first time, separated himself from the political party with whom he had formerly associated, and by his votes and action gave the Republican party control of the organization.

In view of all the facts developed by the investigation, the identity of the persons engaged in the transaction, and their subsequent concert of action; the harmony of the dates; the agreement of the amount drawn by Mr. Low, to the order of Mr. Harris, with the amount paid by Mr. Harris to Mr. Callicot; and the surrounding circumstances [illegible] and it is said that [illegible] in the pay of a [illegible] and that the [illegible] is to be growing alarmingly every hour. For the past three days the have had many heavy earthquakes."

Resolved, That the fact is established that money was improperly used in effecting an organization of this House.

Resolved, That this improper and corrupt use of money in connection with legislation is condemned by this House.

Resolved, That THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT, the member of this House from the Fifth Assembly District of the County of Kings, has been guilty of official corruption and misconduct, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House, and that he be and hereby is expelled therefrom.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAM B. WEAVER.
SAXTON SMITH.

Additional List of Acts Passed by the Legislature.

81. Authorizing George H. Hoyt, Mr. B. Sprague, Jr., and Jeremiah Waterman, Trustees of the Spring-street Mission School-house, of the City of Albany, to sell and convey their real estate.

82. Separating the Insane Asylum of the County of Monroe, from the Poor House of said county, and vesting in the Board of Supervisors of said county the full control, management and superintendence thereof.

83. To confirm the acts of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodrow, in the town of Westfield, County of Richmond, and to authorize the Corporation to elect nine trustees.

84. To amend an act entitled "An Act to make a road district of the village of Fonda," passed April 14, 1862.

85. In relation to the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company.

86. To authorize the trustees of the village of Gowanda, to raise money to build or attach walks to the Cattaraugus Creek bridge, in said village.

87. To incorporate the St. Patrick Benevolent Society of the town of Yonkers.

88. To amend an act entitled "An Act to consolidate School Districts Nos. 1, 14, 15 and 23 in the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin," passed April 10, 1860.

89. To incorporate the Whitney addition to the Mexico Cemetery.

90. For the protection and improvement of the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, residing on the Tonawanda Reservation of this State.

91. To change the corporate name of the Monroe County Savings Institution in the City of Rochester, N. Y., to "The Monroe County Savings Bank."

92. To amend an act to incorporate the Utica Mechanics Association, passed March 13, 1833.

93. To authorize the making of sidewalks and planting shade trees along highways of this State, other than in cities and incorporated villages.

94. In relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

95. To facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works, and for building reservoirs in the City of New-York, and to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City to borrow $300,000 for the purpose aforesaid.

96. To amend the Charter of the village of Saratoga Springs.

97. To incorporate a Fire Company in the village of Coxsackie.

98. To amend the charter of the Children's Friend Society.

99. To amend an act incorporating the village of Little Falls.

100. To enable Jean Joseph Renier Ooy, Antoine, Joseph, Roberts and John Cogels to hold and convey real estate within this State.

101. To amend the Charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

102. To authorize the Bank of Coxsackie to reduce its capital stock.

103. Amending the Charter of the Young Men's Association of the City of Buffalo, incorporated March 3, 1837.

104. To extend the time specified in section 12 of chapter 15 of the laws of 1863 for the collection of taxes in the said sections named.

105. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings to borrow money to finish and complete a Court-house for said County.

106. To amend the Charter of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company in the City of New-York.

107. To incorporate the General Saengerbund Association of the City of New-York.

108. To enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax, and audit claims for county purposes.

109. Authorizing the appraisal and payment of damages to James Morrison, Horatio N. Curtis, Chas. J. Hayden, Philip Nier, Thomas H. Hyatt, and the firms of C. J. Ryan & Co. and Flint and Olcott, caused by a break in the Erie Canal.

110. Authorizing the appraisal and payment of Canal damages to Jane Laverty, caused by a break in the reservoir on the Genesee Valley Canal, in the town of Belfast, in the County of Allegany.

111. Authorizing the appraisal and payment of damages to Pamelia Zoller, widow of Jacob Zoller, Anastasia Zoller, George Zoller, Franck Zoller and Albert Zoller, children of Jacob Zoller, deceased, caused by the overflow of the Erie Canal, in the town of Minden, Montgomery County.

112. To amend chapter 396 of the laws of 1862.

113. In relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics.

114. To amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the New-York Warehousing Company," passed April 8, 1860.

115. To provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal, from its present termination at or near the village of Binghamton to the North Branch Canal at the State Line.

116. To establish a free school in district No. 1 in the town of Hempstead.

117. To amend the charter of the village of Cohoes, in relation to Street Superintendent and Police Constables.

118. To authorize the North America Life Insurance Company to retire its capital stock and to insure against injury to travelers.

119. Relative to lands in the City of New-York devised by Benjamin Townsend, deceased.

120. To authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Otsego to raise, by a tax upon the taxable property of the town of Otsego, in said county, the sum of $4,300 50, to be appropriated to pay the damage and cost of altering and widening a public highway or street in the village of Cooperstown, in said town of Otsego.

121. To amend an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate several acts in relation to the charter of the City of Rochester," passed April 8, 1861.

122. To improve the navigation of the Hudson River; to make an appropriation for that purpose, and to appoint Commissioners for the expenditure of the same.

123. To incorporate the New-York Medical College for Women.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

APRIL 15, 1863.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

ALBANY—Albert C. Judson, James I. Johnson, of Albany; William H. Slingerland, of Normanskill.

BROOME—Tracy R. Morgan, of Binghamton.

CAYUGA—Joseph H. Wetbey, of Port Byron; James G. Sterns, of Genoa.

CHAUTAUQUA—John W. Johnston, of Westfield; Robert Newland, of Jamestown.

CHEMUNG—George L. Davis, Erastus F. Babcock, of Elmira.

CLINTON—Charles H. McNeil, of Plattsburgh.

COLUMBIA—James E. Cristie, of Copake; James Storm, of Greenport; John C. Sweet, of Kinderhook; George W. Lay, of Chatham; Henry Welderwax, Jr., of North Chatham; Peter S. Hoes, of Kinderhook.

DELAWARE—Simon B. Champion, of Bloomville; Elbert O. Scott, of Franklin.

ERIE—Edward B. Scott, of Buffalo.

ESSEX—Artemus B. Waldo, of Port Henry.

HERKIMER—Floyd C. Shepare, of Ilion.

KINGS—John J. Post, John A. Saul, John Donovan, Geo. G. Herman, James Kip, of Brooklyn.

MADISON—Dexter Drury, of Bridgeport.

MONROE—Egbert B. Jennings, of Rochester; Edwin F. Parks, of Mendon.

NEW-YORK—James K. Aymar, James B. Bensel, Andrew Comstock, William W. Dean, Almon Rayres, Robert Ogden Glover, Matthias Goetzel, Arthur Johnes, Thomas D. James, Peter D. Kinney, Stephen A. Lee, Thomas H. Landon, Theodore Mallaly, John H. More, James E. Maxwell, Harry C. Page, Adam P. Pentz, St. Clair Smith, Gustavus A. Valentine, Rezin A. Wight, Henry Greenfield, Gilbert O. Hulse, James P. Rendel, John C. Spencer, Horatio Bogert, Charles A. Jackson, Jr., Philip Levy, Thomas H. Armstrong, Henry Bischoff, Charles M. Hall, Guy R. Pelton, James W. Alexander, James G. Sinclair, Walter Edwards, Jr., Calvin Noyes, Alva Spear, John F. Williams, Robert A. Adams, Reeves E. Selmes, of New-York City.

NIAGARA—Jesse A. Gladding, of Johnson's Creek.

OTSEGO—Dorr Russell, of Cooperstown; Amasa Avery, of Burlington; A. S. Botsford, of Cherry Valley.

OSWEGO—Dennis D. McKoon, of Phoenix.

QUEENS—Samuel S. Aymar, of Jamaica.

SARATOGA—Samuel Wells, of Schuylerville; Edward McDonald, of Waterford.

TOMPKINS—James H. Jerome, of Trumansburgh.

ULSTER—James B. Davis, of Shokan; James G. Graham, of Shawangunk.

WASHINGTON—James McKnight, of East Greenwich.

HELL GATE PILOTS (under Chapter 69, Laws of 1847.)

NEW-YORK—Nicholas W. Abbott, Thomas J. Jennings, of New-York.

A Renegade Captain.

THE REBEL ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

The following authentic copies of letters addressed to the Navy Department by "Admiral" BUCHANAN, of the rebel navy, show of what material that organization is composed:

NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1861.

His Excellency, the President:

SIR—I respectfully resign my commission as a captain in the United States Navy.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

"THE REST," NEAR EASTON, MD., May 4, 1861.

SIR—If His Excellency, the President, has not accepted my resignation as a Captain in the navy of the United States, I respectfully ask to recall it. The circumstances which induced me, very, *very reluctantly*, to tender my resignation no longer exist, and I cannot voluntarily withdraw from a service in which I have passed nearly *forty-seven* years of my life in the faithful performance of duty, as the records of the Navy Department will prove. I am ready for service.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

New Volcano in Mexico.

Following is an extract of a letter from Mr. JOHN XANTUS, United States Consul at Manzanillo, dated Colima, March 16, 1863, addressed to the Smithsonian Institution:

"The whole town is at present in a state of extraordinary excitement, news having come that a new volcano broke forth yesterday, only six leagues from town. The eruption came so suddenly and was so violent, that the Armeria River was filled up by a barricade of ejected sand, mud and stones, to a height of over one hundred feet. The river, of course, was stopped from running, and it is said that [illegible]

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Extracts of a Private Letter from Gen. B. S. Roberts.

BUCKHANNON, UPSHUR CO., VA., April 12, 1863.

A stampede by JENKINS's guerrillas into the Kanawha Valley sent me over into these mountains of Western Virginia, where the first battles of the rebellion were fought, and where the last blows may yet be struck. Virginia seems determined not to give up her territory, and it is supposed that attempts will be made to recapture this western portion. It is possible that the attempt may be made, but I do not see any policy in it, or that any great results could be expected. There are few supplies in the country, it is exceedingly difficult of access, and as a route for an invasion to Ohio or Pennsylvania, it presents great obstacles to a large army. The most that will be attempted, in my judgment, will be guerrilla raids for the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and for plunder and theft. That I mean to break up.

I am greatly exercised about the Charleston and Vicksburgh news. I have confidence that both expeditions will succeed, but great sacrifices must be expected. Both places are Sebastopols in their strength, and defended by troops *fanatically* resolved to hold them. * * * * * *

Your affectionate brother,

B. S. ROBERTS.

An Important Order from Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, BUCKHANNON, VA., April 6, 1863.

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF UPSHUR, LEWIS, BARBOUR, RANDOLPH, BRAXTON AND GILMORE COUNTIES.

Clear proof has been received at these headquarters that attempts will be made by the rebels and sympathizers, scattered through your towns and counties, to organize a system of brigandage, rapine, theft and plunder against the loyal people of the new State of Western Virginia, and for the destruction of the railroads, bridges, and the property of the United States. Gov. LETCHER is the instigator of the plan, and his programme, as ascertained by his instructions that have been captured, is to scatter through your neighborhood the young men whose homes are with you—destroy your property, steal your horses, and then assemble at places to be agreed upon, where organization into companies is to be made, and in that strength to move rapidly through your least frequented mountain passes and roads, to do the work of pillage and destruction planned in executive council at Richmond.

This system of brigandage is so general in its character, and receiving Executive sanction at Richmond, rises in the degree of its atrocity above merciless piracy on the high seas, and all parties engaged in it are equally outlawed by the rules of civilized war among all nations.

In view of these small dangers and the annoyance to the peaceful and loyal citizens of your counties, and to defeat and punish the infamous designs of Gov. LETCHER, I recommend through every county I have named, the organization of Union Leagues for defense and offense, if necessary, against the brigands who may attempt this plan of land piracy in Western Virginia. These Leagues should embrace every good and loyal citizen of your counties. They should adopt rules for instant communication and assembling together when there is danger. They should communicate information at once to the nearest military commanders of the movement of guerrillas and other enemies; they should arrest all persons arriving among them known to be rebels, coming from the enemy's places, or going toward them, and send them to the nearest military commands; they should keep under notice the rebels and sympathizers of rebellion, who, living under the protection of the laws of your new State and the United States, basely betray both and covertly serve our enemies. Such traitors, far more ignoble and base than those in open rebellion, are entitled to no sympathy, nor should mercy be shown to them if caught in overt acts of treason.

Beyond general Union Leagues in each county, I recommend Vigilance Committees in every town and considerable neighborhood, of all the enterprising young men. They should see that no rebel is at any time absent from his home or farm, and that his horses, cattle, and other property are not moved.

Fellow-citizens, I need not tell you that, scattered as you are over large counties, and without organization and accord, you are weak, exposed to danger, both in your person and property. You have been taught this fact by sad experience. But it is possible that you are not aware of your strength and power, organized and acting in concert. This idea constrains me to urge upon you organization and vigilance for your own security—for the good of your new State and the General Government.

You will be a host united, and acting of a determined will to defend your homes, your new State and the Union, you will be stronger than armies with banners and the thunder of artillery.

'Tis not the nature of man to be neutral or an idle spectator of this crisis. The man who says he takes no part in a struggle to save his country, threatened by eight millions of rebels and traitors, is dead to loyalty or a rebel at heart. He is our worst enemy—watch him. Compel him to go where his heart is, but where his craven legs refuse to carry him. There he can do you no harm. Here he covertly plots a coward's mischief, and in the dark executes the coward's mission of information and intelligence to our enemies. Drive such men, or rather such counterfeits of men, from among you. In this there is nothing hard or unmerciful, the precept is of divine origin, that "who sows to the wind shall reap a whirlwind."

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

District of Central Kentucky.

STAFF OF GEN. O. B. WILLCOX.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT CENTRAL KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., April 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.—General Orders No. 30, from these headquarters, announcing the Staff of the Brigadier-General commanding the District, is corrected to read as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Bowen, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Capt. Robert A. Hutchins, United States Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieut. R. H. Hall, 10th United States Infantry, Chief Commissary Musters.

First Lieut. M. L. Ogden, 18th United States Infantry, Assistant Commissary Musters.

Lieut.-Col. O. E. Babcock, Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut.-Col. John H. Coale, Chief Commissary Subsistence.

Capt. W. W. Van Ness, United States Volunteers, Acting Chief Quartermaster and Acting Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. G. S. Williams, 2d Michigan Volunteers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Surgeon George G. Shumard, United States Volunteers, Medical Director.

Surgeon P. A. O'Connell, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, Staff Surgeon.

Surgeon John E. McDonald, 79th New-York Volunteers, Medical Inspector.

First Lieut. O. M. Dearborn, 3d New-Hampshire Volunteers, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. John Edwards, Jr., 3d United States Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Maj. G. C. Lyon, 17th Michigan Volunteers, Chief Provost-Marshal.

Capt. T. B. Marsh, 51st New-York Volunteers, Chief of Ambulance Corps.

First Lieut. L. C. Brackett, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. William V. Richards, 17th Michigan Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. Charles A. McKnight, 7th Michigan Volunteers, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

By command of

Brig.-Gen. O. B. WILLCOX.

NICHOLAS BOWEN, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

List of Officers and Crew of the late Iron-Clad Keokuk.

A. C. RHIND, Commander; Moreau Forrest, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; John Reed, Acting Paymaster; Wm. H. Bullis, Alex. McIntosh, Israel Halsted, Acting Ensigns; George D. Slocum, Surgeon; Wm. H. King, Chief Engineer; John H. Hunt, Wm. H. Smith, S. M. Emanuel, W. H. G. West, Assistant Engineers; John Brown, Gunner's Mate; Wm. B. Spencer, Boatswain's Mate; John Irwin, Carpenter's Mate; John Diamond, Andrew Brown, Quarter Gunners; Robert Anderson, Richard Chamley, Wm. Hart, Quartermasters; David Acheson, Master-at-Arms; Jacob Davis, Paymaster's Steward; E. S. Proudfit, Surgeon's Steward; Thomas Thompson, Captain of the Hold; Francis Schmidt, Alex. Fenarra, Officers' Stewards; Zachariah Caldwell, James Brown, Officers' Clerks; John Wilson, Ship's Clerk.

SEAMEN.—Richard Nicholson, Henry Swords, Wm. Howard, James Townsend, George Watson, John Horman, Henry Hellman, Alfred Smith, Albert A. Stoddard, Joseph Bowden, Wm. McDonald, Charles White, James McGowan, Joseph Berry, George Roberts, James S. Nicholson, James Dunham, James H. Barr, Wm. Matin, Wm. Brown, David Johnson, Henry Smith, John W. Abbott, John Davis, Peter O'Neil, John Williams.

LANDSMEN.—Charles B. Mott, Allen Holliday, Wm. D. Ruck, James Allen, David Cuddeback, Wm. H. Carroll, James E. O'Connor, John Bradley, Edward Phelan, John O'Connell, George D. Wells, Jacob Smith, Daniel Boon, John McNamara, Thomas E. Lawler, Thomas Gorey, Patrick Doyle, James A. Findley.

BOYS.—Joshua Brown, John McNally.

FIREMEN.—John Lunney, Wm. C. Swift, John Gilmore, John Mitchell, Charles A. Hantzsch, Mathew Leonard, Thomas Murray, Michael Flynn, John Gerraty, John Worrell, Wm. Cox, Wm. Richardson, Patrick Hannon, John Furlong, D. H. Myers, R. L. Holder, L. D. Valkenburgh.

COAL HEAVERS.—John McDonald, Bernard Dorgan, Peter Burke, [illegible], [illegible], George Ross.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article in Friday's paper, entitled "A Straw in the Wind," you say that "Mr. Wood, in his turn, *prayed for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver, and his prayer has been granted.*" This is not so, as the pleadings will prove. It was *I who prayed for and obtained an injunction, and the appointment of a receiver.* I merely wish this matter corrected, as I do not desire, in the present state of the case, to enter into any newspaper controversy. Respectfully, yours,

S. HERTS, JR., No. 460 Broadway.

The Corcoran and Kimball Affair.

A Suffolk correspondent of the Hartford *Press* says in reference to this unfortunate affair:

"In my relation of the Corcoran and Kimball affair I committed the error of saying that Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL was on picket duty at the time of his death. I have learned since that he was at Gen. GETTY's headquarters at the time of the unfortunate occurrence; that he halted (of course with no authority) Gen. CORCORAN, who was riding past, and that he not only used abusive language, but drew and brandished his sword, threatening the General if he attempted to pass. The General, whose business was urgent, and seeing no alternative, drew his revolver and shot KIMBALL dead. Such, I believe, to be a true version of the affair."

Fresh Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, April 18.

A party of Indians attacked an outpost of eighteen soldiers on the 16th inst., at Medalia, thirty miles from Mankato, Minn. One soldier was killed and two wounded. Of the settlers one boy was killed and two men were wounded. Cavalry has been sent in pursuit of the Indians.

The Arabia's Mails.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 18.

The mails by the *Arabia* and *Hibernian* were forwarded by the 9 P. M. train, due in New-York at an early hour on Sunday morning.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ITALIAN FRIGATE RE D'ITALIA.—The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, built by W. H. WEBB for the Italian Government, was launched yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, according to announcement. In order to give their friends and the Italian Captains in the City an opportunity to witness the launch, the well-known house of Messrs. F. BARBROUGH & Co. chartered the *Starlight* steamtug for their accommodation. An elegant *dejeuner* was served up on board, and a profusion of champagne, with the music of a brass band, filled up the intervals of the trip, to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

[Advertisement.]

LEWIS' GYMNASTICS IN BROOKLYN.—Mrs. ELLINGWOOD, a graduate of Dr. DIO LEWIS' Normal Institute, Boston, is teaching classes of ladies, gentlemen and children, in the rooms of the Capitoline Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn. Classes meet on Monday and Thursday afternoons and evenings.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.—A private class of gentlemen and ladies meet every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for practical instruction in this interesting study, at the rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans and Havana.—G. R. Dixon and wife, Manuel Carbonell, wife and child, Francis Ray, N. Maillard, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from Port Royal.—Brig.-Gen. O. S. Ferry, Capt. Worden, Col. J. J. De Forrest, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Wheeler, Major Parker, Capt. Ingham Coggell, Capt. L. Richmond, Capt. A. P. Rockwell, G. W. Von Knowing, Capt. Blanchard, Rev. E. Shields, Lieut. Ripley, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. J. S. Blanding, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Blackwell, Lieut. Leake, Dr. G. W. Earle, Dr. C. A. Carroll, Dr. Marsh, Messrs. Charles French, J. Fisher, E. M. Atwater, E. S. English, Louis J. Jones, Charles K. Ferrell, Robert W. Allen, E. M. Foster, Charles W. Travers, Mr. Edge, James Wallace, Joseph Johnson, Capt. Lewis, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Damascus, from Liverpool.—Capt. Taylor, R. Kemp, Mrs. Kemp, Thomas Sykes, Thomas Holt, Wm. Goodall.

In bark Maria J. Smith, from Montevideo.—Mr. Swayn, master of U. S. ship Jamestown; Enos Lewis, Engineer U. S. steamship Pulaski; Mr. Thompson, and 4 in the steerage.

In ship Golden West, from Shanghai.—Mrs. Breck and servant, Mrs. Culbertson and three daughters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 15 | Sun sets.... 6 42 | Moon sets.... 3 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 38 | Gov. Island.. 9 27 | Hell Gate.. 10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Meira, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; George Peabody, Atwell, New-Orleans via Key West.

Steamers Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Jupiter, (Br.,) Gibbeson, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; London, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Scandinavian, Freund, Baltimore, Starbuck & Co.; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Susan M. Dudman, Barton, Bristol, Eng., Daniel Starr; Atlantic, (Br.,) Crowell, Marseilles, H. F. Schmidt & Son.

Brigs J. M. Sawyer, Blatchford, New-Orleans, master; Tiger, (Br.,) Lynch, St. Johns, N. F., Bunce & McAuliffe; Harriet, (Br.,) Brett, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; E. A. Anderson, Cramer, Washington; Florence Rogers, Grant, Washington; S. E. Parker, Fitzgerald, Baltimore; W. S. Brown & Co.; Hannibal, Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H., Miller & Houghton; Packet, Downs, Boston, Miller & Houghton; E. A. Elliott, De Groot, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Wilden, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Elizabeth, Brown, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary Haws, Lawrence, Gloucester; Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Summers, Price, Chincoteague, Moreau & Parker; Lucy Church, Adams, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; F. Satterly, Conklin, Washington, Jonas Smith; Rio, Plummer, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Megellan, Inman, Washington, master; Alice Ida, Ackerly, Deals Island; Belle, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, P. R., B. F. Small & Co.; Ellicott, Duncan, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; N. Clifford, Lancheem, Bangor.

Arrived.

Steamship Damascus, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly winds nearly the whole passage. 15th inst., lat. 41 70, lon. 60, signalized a Bremen bark bound W., with No. 187 in white flag.

Steamship Cahawba, Baker, Port Royal 15th inst., at 4 A. M. 16th, at 3:30 P. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, passed the transport ship J. Merton, with troops, bound to Beaufort, N. C.

U. S. steamtug Rescue, Oakes, Port Royal 8th inst., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Came to this port for repairs.

Ship Mountaineer, Stevens, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co. 18th inst., when off Staten Island, Henry Stottler, a seaman, of Stamford Conn., fell from the mizzen topsail yard, struck the rail, went overboard and was drowned.

Ship Golden West, Crandall, Shanghai Jan. 7, passed Anjier, 220, with teas, etc., to J. A. and T. A. Patterson. Feb 22, passed the Cape of Good Hope.

Ship Marmion, Warsam, Foo-Chow Dec. 8, passed Anjier Dec. 28, the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 21, with teas, etc., to Robert L. Taylor. Passed through the Straits in company ships St. Paul, from Amoy for New-York; Skylark, from Manila for Liverpool; Revelry, from Manila for Liverpool.

Ship Zurich, Baxter, Buenos Ayres Feb. 15, and Montevideo 21st, with hides and wool to S. M. Fox & Bro.

Bark Jane, (Br.,) of Halifax, N. S.,) McDougall, Para March 8, and St. Thomas 7th inst., in ballast to order.

Bark Aresunde, (Danish,) Colburn, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Sitka, Ellicott, Arroyo P. R., April 3, with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Olivia, (Bras.,) Mortimbo, Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 22, with hides to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Veteran, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Matamoras March 17, with cotton and wool to M. Echeverria & Co.

Brig Erie, (Swed.,) Andreas, Fornstrom, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had very bad weather on this coast.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Mariner, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to master. 11th inst., 60 miles S. of Charleston, saw a Br. steamer painted lead color, about 400 tons burden, standing off and on toward Charleston, apparently waiting an opportunity to run in.

Schr. Celestia, Cole, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Smith, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Cheviot, Chase, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Maggie McNeil, (Br., of P. E. I.,) MacDonald, Lisenas, P. R., 3d inst., with sugar to Tyzes & Smith.

Schr. N. H. Mangam, Hayden, Baracoa 23 inst., with fruit to J. Enens.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Brig Waterlilly, from Rio Grande, to James Bohle. Also, 3 barks, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Isis, (Br.,) Prometheus, City of New-York, (Br.,) Bavaria, (Bamb.,) Roanoke, Empire, Decatur.

Ships Columbia, Confidence, Constantine, Wm. Tell.

Barks Neptune, (Aust.,) James Laylor.

Brigs Costa Rica, Mary Emily, Conflict, Mountain Eagle, J. Blenkhorn.

Schooners Susan A. Brown, Gleaner, S. A. Falconer, Ringwood, (Br.,) Aloe, (Br.,) M. Lawson, Franklin, R. Fowler, Ney, Rockaway, Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) David G. Floyd, Mary Parker, Expedite.

Miscellaneous.

All the Monitors had returned from Charleston Bar to Port Royal for repairs. The U. S. troops still occupied Seabrook and Folly Islands. It was reported the Monitors would sail for New-Orleans as soon as repaired, to make an attack on Port Hudson and Vicksburgh.

The Br. steamship Gomico, Capt. Le Messurier, will [illegible] Henry Redmond, [illegible] lat. [illegible] with [illegible] for New-York; [illegible]

[illegible]

Plymouth—[illegible]

Nancy—[illegible] from [illegible] for New-Bedford, [illegible]

Pride of Canada—[illegible], bound S., March 28, lat. 36, lon. 19.

Bertha—Dutch bark, Jan. 28, lat. 9 21 S., lon. [illegible]

Napoleon—Br. ship, Feb. 6, lat. 19 25 S., lon. 49 16 E.

G. D. Horton—schr., from Portland, bound S., 9th inst., lat. 32, lon. 69 20.

Mansanilla—schr., Saunders, from Arroyo, P. R., for New-York, 5th inst.

Almena—Br. bark, from Hong Kong for Liverpool, Feb. 14, lat. 29 10 S., lon. 47 35 E.

Sherbourne—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, Feb. 12, lat. 21 16 S., lon. 57 29 E.

War Hawk—ship, from Manila for Cork, 25 days out, March 5, lat. 18 40 S., lon. 9 40 W. The War Hawk reported being in company with ships Skylark, from Manila for Liverpool, and St. Paul, from Amoy for New-York on Jan. 14.

Ossipee—sloop-of-war, on a cruise, 11th inst., lat. 36, lon. 44 40—all well.

Morning Star—steamship, hence for Havana, 16th inst., 40 miles N. of Hatteras.

Helena—Bremen ship, bound E., March 17, lat. 35 50 N., lon. 34 30 W.

Pacific—bark, from Talcahuano for New-Bedford, 16th March, lat. 11 54 S., lon. 35 50 W.

Challenger—ship, bound S., 16th inst., lat. 9 19 S., lon. 33 38 W.

Silver Cloud—Br. brig, from Antwerp for Montevideo, March 10, lat. 5 07 S., lon. 29 40 W.

Union—Br. schr., for Antigua, 4th inst., lat. 29 33 N., lon. 63 40 W.

Sparkling Sea—brig, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, 70 ds. out, 12th inst., lat. 38 02, lon. 73 39.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres Feb. 26, ships Hampden, Pendleton for Falmouth for orders; Statesman, Pendleton, uncertain; George Turner, Isley, do.; Benjamin Aymar, Sawyer, for New-York about the 10th; Havre, Atkins, for Antwerp about March 1; C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, unc., disch.; barks Emma F. Herriman, Herriman, for Boston in a few days; Jennie Fletcher, for do., loading; Hebron, Brewer, unc., disch.; La Plata, Cromwell, for New-York, do.; Talisman, Rallies, for Baltimore, loading; Sea Bride, Scofield, for New-York, do.; Union, Davis, unc., disch.; Ella Virginia, White, for New-York, do.; Powhattan, Lunt, hence, unc., do.; brig Alfred, for New-York, loading; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, from Machias, unc., disch.

At Montevideo Feb. 26, ships Leonidas, Wood, from California, disch., chartered for Acapulco; C. B. Hazeltine, Gilkey, from Liverpool and proceeded to Buenos Ayres Feb. 6, Volant, Hutchinson, disch.; barks Ironside, Tapley, for New-York, ldg. at Buenos Ayres; Ella Virginia, White, from Baltimore, proceeded to Buenos Ayres Feb. 6; L. M. Frank, Haskell, from Liverpool; John Wesley, Patten, hence, disch.; brigs Cronstadt, Lewis, from Boston for England; Hannah, Grant, from Buenos Ayres with a Circus Company; schr. Alfred Bullock, for Boston about Feb. 25, to sail from Buenos Ayres.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 22, bark Cornelia, for New-York in 6 ds.

At Matamoras March 17, Br. brig Cygnet, hence, just arrived; brig Hannah, (Br.,) for New-York in 1 do., and 30 other vessels.

At Sileneus, P. R., 2d inst., bark Frances, (Br.,) for London, loading.

Arr. at Shanghai, Dec. 25, schr. Elipse, Cammon, from Foo-Chow-Foo.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 3, bark Evening Star, of New-Haven; brig Luchetti, Schamburg, for New-Orleans in 6 ds.; steamer Whirlwind, of and for Norwich, Conn.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Feb. 23, schr. J. W. "Troth," for New-York in 4 ds.

At Baracoa April 3, schrs. Albert Dexter, Dame, for N. York; Arctic, of Nassau, do.; Phantom, do.

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SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
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Elegant Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Chandeliers,
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion corner of Clinton and Union sts., South Brooklyn, the residence of the late Alfred Large, deceased.

The entire elegant furniture contained in said house, the whole of which was made to order by Baudoine in the most superior manner;

DRAWING ROOM.

Elaborately carved rosewood suites in elegant medallion setting; Elizabethan arm-chair, and centre divan to match; reception chairs, embroidered; elegantly carved rosewood cabinet; etagere; superb rosewood 7½ octave grand action piano-forte, made by Dunham; music chair in satin; elegant blue and silver satin curtains, lined with silk; fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, elaborate gilt frames, rich gilt cornices, marble vases and tazzas; very rich ormulu chandelier, 16 lights; velvet carpet.

BOUDOIR.

Very richly carved rosewood suite in silver and green; satin inlaid reception chairs; marble centre table, mosaic top; inlaid side table, marble top; elegant French plate mantle mirror, silver and green satin curtains, elegant china and marble vases, marble centre-piece, Cupid and Psyche; Indian cloth mats, velvet carpet.

PAINTING GALLERY.

Handsomely carved rosewood card-table, solid rosewood book-case, carved rosewood centre-table, rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte, Chickering, maker; music-rack, marble writing-stand, rosewood smoking-chair, bronze and gilt chandeliers, Brussels carpet.

LIBRARY.

Elegant oak library suite in morocco, oak library table, fine oak bookcase, solid rosewood bookcase, elegant French plate mantle mirror, very heavy, gilt frame, crimson satin curtains lined with silk, massive gilt chandelier, French porcelain vases, rich mantle ornaments, velvet carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Elegant walnut dining-room suite, in green plush, fine solid walnut buffet, marble-top solid walnut pillar extension table, side tables, French plate mantel mirrors, armchairs, elegantly decorated; mantel clock and mantel ornaments, lambrequins, in plush; massive gilt chandelier, very large assortment of fine French china, crystals cut and Bohemian glassware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.

BED-CHAMBERS.

Handsomely carved solid rosewood suites in blue and silver satin, and crimson plush; elegantly carved rosewood French bedsteads, with canopies [illegible]; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, lined with satinwood; Psyche glass, upright piano, London make; solid walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, easy chair, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, sofas and rockers, spring beds, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, sheets, pillow-slips, spreads, blankets, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, chandeliers, &c.

HALLS AND STAIR-WAYS.

Elegant walnut hall stands, chairs, marble urns and pedestals, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, silver-plated rods, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AT 3½ O'CLOCK WILL BE SOLD

One pair of bay horses, family carriage, one coupe, one Landau carriage, one coupe rockaway, one handsome Isabella top wagon, box top wagon, two sets double harness, two sets single harness, saddles, robes, mats, blankets, &c., &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition, by permit, on Wednesday, 22d inst.

Catalogues on Wednesday morning, at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.